

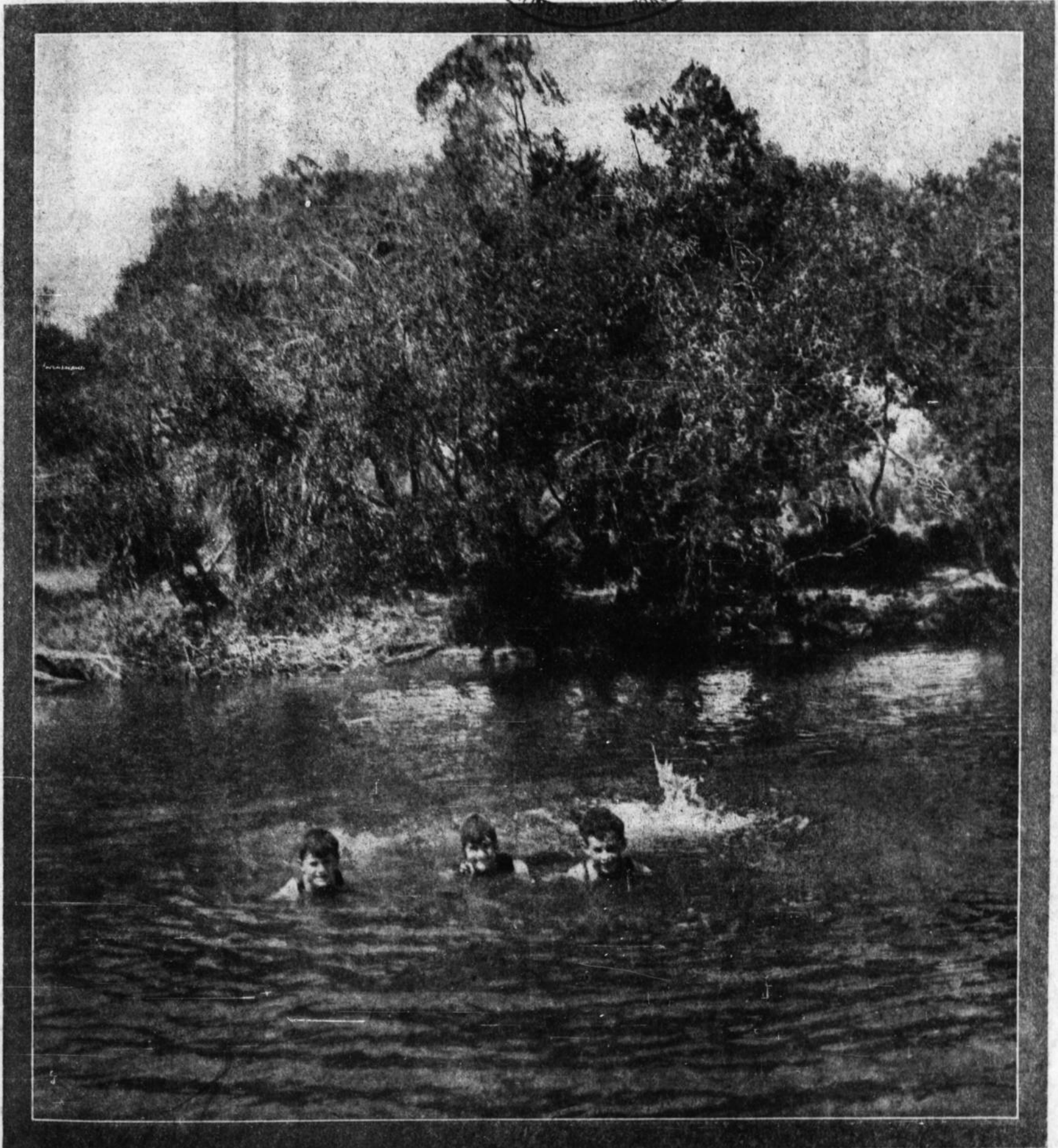
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



August 29, 1923



THE OLD SWIMMING HOLE

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## ADVERTISING RATES

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Livestock Display .....40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch  
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

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# Wheat Pool Makes Progress

*Sign Up Proving Very Successful in Alberta and Enthusiasm in Saskatchewan Indicates Similar Success in that Province---Manitoba Getting Ready to Fall in Line*

WITH one-fifth of the required acreage signed up in Alberta in the first two days of the sign-up campaign; with every indication of a similar response in Saskatchewan, and with Manitoba taking the necessary steps to come in with the other provinces, the prospects are rosy for success of the organization of a wheat pool for the three provinces to handle a large portion of this year's crop. James Stewart, who was chairman of the Canada Wheat Board, 1919-20, has been in conference with the Alberta pool committee on invitation of the latter, and in a public statement has given it as his opinion that "the pool cannot be ready for action for at least two months."

The acreage signed up in Alberta as reported by Friday night to the pool committee, was approximately 600,000 covered by 4,986 contracts. The meetings for organization purposes held in Saskatchewan have been uniformly favorable to the immediate formation of a pool. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company is aiding generously in the campaign, having voted an advance of \$15,000 toward the initial expenses and giving the committee the benefit of their advice with regard to many technical details of the pool.

In Manitoba a preliminary meeting decided upon the formation of a complete wheat pool committee along the lines followed in the other provinces, and it is expected that this committee will hold its first meeting early this week, and the procedure in the forming of a pool will follow closely that of the other provinces. Inasmuch as it will be exceedingly difficult, if not entirely impossible, to sign up 50 per cent. of the wheat acreage in Manitoba this year, arrangements are being made to carry on with a smaller pool.

## Going Strong in Alberta

Calgary, Alta., Aug. 24.—(Guide Special Correspondence).—Scenes of the greatest enthusiasm has been witnessed throughout the province during the first few days of "Sign-Up Week," and while it is too early to make predictions, reports received today from all parts of Alberta are to the effect that from 75 to 90 or 100 per cent. of the wheat growers will sign the five-year contracts. The staff at the pool headquarters is working night and day, and every mail increases in bulk as the contracts come in. The contracts actually received in Calgary up to Friday night were practically all signed on Monday or Tuesday, and only a few of the concrete results of Wednesday's canvass have been received. The total acreage covered by contracts actually on hand in Calgary is 589,728 acres, and many of the contracts signed on Monday and Tuesday have still to come in. This acreage is covered by 4,986 contracts. Fifty per cent. of the wheat acreage in 1922 is 2,882,797 acres, so that more than a fifth of the total necessary to make the contracts binding is covered by the contracts actually in hand.

## Conference With James Stewart

Important conferences between the trustees and James Stewart, who was chairman of the wheat board in 1919-20, took place at the headquarters

of the Alberta pool in Calgary, on Thursday of this week. Mr. Stewart came on invitation received from the trustees, and it is understood that his advice was sought on the methods followed in the handling of grain by the wheat board, and on the general questions of storage and elevator facilities.

Members intimated that the conference had been satisfactory. Following this conference the board adjourned until Tuesday morning of next week. It was not stated whether this means that the board had reached a decision on the matters of elevator capacity, finance, general policy and management, but the trustees have been dealing with these matters during the week's sessions, and it is expected that important announcements upon them all will be made next week.

W. J. Jackman, secretary of the committee of seventeen, has corrected a statement appearing in the press, to the effect that Col. C. E. Gregory, counsel for the Saskatchewan Pool, has declared that the Saskatchewan contract contained an exclusive provision that

previous to a date announced by the pool trustees, the farmers signing the contracts could dispose of their 1923 crop in any manner they desired. It was pointed out that clause 28 of the Alberta contract contains a similar provision.

## McFarland Resigns

John I. McFarland, president and managing director of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited, has resigned from the committee of seventeen, leaving E. S. McRory, western manager of the United Grain Growers as the representative of the elevator interests on the committee. In a letter which has been published, Mr. McFarland said that in his opinion it was vital to the success of the pool that arrangements should be made to "deal with the basic principle of the whole system of co-operative marketing as outlined by Mr. Sapiro," before the farmers were asked to sign contracts, and that these conditions had not been fulfilled.

Informed of Mr. McFarland's action by wire, Aaron Sapiro expressed regret,

and added, "the present plan of immediate incorporation and campaign for signatures is absolutely sound. Please advise Mr. McFarland that it is impossible to make arrangements for elevators, or financing, or personnel, before the sign-up campaign. On the elevators I recommend contracts for use with option to purchase, but no purchase at the start."

## Saskatchewan

Regina, Aug. 24.—(Guide Special Correspondence).—As the day appointed as sign-up day approaches, prospects for the success of the Saskatchewan wheat pool appear to be increasing in brightness. Reports from various parts of the province received at the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, from which the entire campaign is being directed, indicate that the proposed pool is creating everywhere the utmost enthusiasm. Wiring from Shaunavon, Major Van Allen, chairman for Cypress constituency, reports that 400 farmers attended the organization meeting, and that 90 per cent. were in favor of the pool. Maple Creek is thoroughly organized, municipal canvassers appointed, and 80 per cent. of the farmers are reported favorable. The farmers of the frontier school district in Willow Bunch are 100 per cent. favorable so far as those attending the meeting are concerned, there being 150 present. A particularly optimistic report comes from Saskatoon district. R. H. Milliken, supervisor for the district, states he is satisfied that thousands will sign up immediately. If they can get the district properly organized, he estimates that 80 per cent. of the farmers in the district will sign up about 65 per cent. of the acreage, while in some places he estimates the figures as 90 per cent. of the farmers and 75 per cent. of the acreage. He has had only one report of a meeting where the feeling was not unanimous, and in that case the opposition came from a local merchant. Many hundreds of meetings are being held all over the province, and the movement is gradually gaining force. Manning Doherty's meetings are proving a great success. It is noticeable during the last few days that the opposition of the local press appears to be subsiding.

## Additions to Board

Since the provisional board was elected the following have been added, viz.: R. H. Dundas, Pelly; J. W. Mathewson, Strassbourg; Thomas Moffitt, Viceroy; and M. McLachlan, Swift Current. These names bring the personnel of the provisional board to 16 members, which number was decided upon owing to the fact that the province is to be divided into 16 districts for the purposes of the pool. The name decided upon for the organization is the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

## Conference With Saskatchewan Co-op.

A conference between the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company's board and the elevator committee of the wheat pool, took place in the Co-operative Elevator Company's office on Wednesday last, and was declared by Mr. Maharg, to have been quite satisfactory. Other conferences will probably be held with the Co-operative

# Wheat Pool Catechism

The following has been issued by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Committee:

## The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Your Questions Answered

Q.—What is the Wheat Pool now proposed?

A.—It is a plan for the orderly marketing of Saskatchewan wheat and involves substitution of "merchandising" for "dumping."

Q.—What does it hope to accomplish?

A.—1. It will enable those farmers who ordinarily market their wheat in wagon lots, and who thus have to accept street price, to secure the average spot price according to grade for the pool period. This, in the average season, will mean several cents per bushel.

2. It will relieve any farmer of the necessity of trying to guess the right time to sell his wheat, and assure him of the net average price for the year of all wheat sold through the pool. This will enable many farmers, who live considerable distances from a market town, to complete their fall work without worrying about the necessity of getting their grain to the early market.

3. On account of having large quantities of wheat at its disposal, the pool should be able to take more advantage than the individual farmer, of premiums offered for wheat for immediate delivery.

4. With a reasonably large volume consigned to it, the pool should be able to handle the wheat for less than the one cent per bushel which, at the present time, the farmer pays to the commission firm which handles his grain.

5. It will, in proportion to the volume of grain handled, have a stabilizing effect on the market. The fact that a

considerable quantity of wheat controlled by the pool may or may not be thrown on the market in any one day, will have a marked effect on those inclined to influence the market in any particular direction. This will be a distinct benefit to all regardless of the quantity consigned or method of delivery to the pool.

Q.—What is meant by "dumping"?

A.—Individual selling by farmers who take what they are offered, because they do not know either the absorptive power of the market, the size of the Canadian crop, the wheat crop of other countries, or the true market value of their wheat.

Q.—Will the pool have this information?

A.—Yes. Fifty thousand farmers can combine to get the necessary information easier than each one can get it for himself.

Q.—What is meant by "orderly marketing"?

A.—Marketing in accordance with demand at point of consumption rather than at point of production.

Q.—What is meant by "merchandising"?

A.—Selling the products of the farm as a merchant sells his goods, by grading, careful distribution and by creating demand among consumers.

Q.—Who proposed the contract pool plan?

A.—Aaron Sapiro, the widely known co-operative marketing expert from California, who has had experience with more than sixty commodity marketing organizations.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 29, 1923

## Signing Up Contracts

Reports from Alberta indicate that farmers all over the province are rapidly signing the five-year wheat pool contract. Those in charge of the campaign report that organizers are being given an enthusiastic reception, and Premier Greenfield, in a public statement, estimates that probably seventy-five per cent. of the wheat acreage of the province will be signed up by September 5, which is the time limit set for securing signatures. Farmers in Alberta have been told definitely by their campaign committee that it is a case of sign up if they wish to get a new co-operative pooling system for handling their wheat, and they have evidently determined that there shall be no doubt about having sufficient signatures to ensure the success of the pool.

In Saskatchewan the contract has been completed. The initial educational campaign is in full swing all ready for sign-up day on August 29. Reports from different parts of the province are to the effect that farmers are keenly interested, and it is anticipated that the minimum requirement of fifty per cent. of the acreage will be under contract on the closing date of the campaign, September 15. The contract in Saskatchewan differs from the Alberta contract, mainly in one respect, namely, that absolutely fifty per cent. of the acreage must be signed up on contract or there will be no pool this year. It is, consequently, very largely in the hands of the farmers themselves in Saskatchewan to say whether or not they will have a wheat pool. The campaign committee in Saskatchewan has issued a lengthy catechism on the wheat pooling system and the contract which is published elsewhere in this issue of The Guide. The Alberta campaign committee issued a somewhat similar catechism. In fundamental principles there is practically no difference between the Saskatchewan contract and the Alberta contract except in the minimum requirement mentioned above. It is therefore, of the utmost importance that farmers read and study carefully the Alberta contract published in last week's Guide, and the Saskatchewan catechism published in this week's Guide. These two will give all the information available on the wheat pool contract and the aim and purpose in establishing a co-operative pooling system.

In Manitoba the board of directors of the United Farmers, last week definitely decided to go ahead for the establishment of a pool in that province. They have appointed five members from their own board, and are inviting representatives of other interests in the province to make a campaign committee that will have charge of the work of getting out contracts, securing signatures and establishing a selling agency. The campaign committee is to be organized this week, and will, undoubtedly, save a great deal of time in preparing a contract by using practically the same contract as has been adopted in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Possibly, owing to the earlier harvest, not so large an acreage of this year's crop will be signed up in Manitoba, but by co-operating with the other provinces the farmers of Manitoba will have an opportunity of using the pooling system for a part of the present crop if they are desirous of so doing. The experience of Saskatchewan and Alberta will clear away many of the handicaps which might otherwise exist in Manitoba, and the campaign will, therefore, be able to make more rapid progress.

Farmers who sign the wheat pool contract in any of the provinces must not expect that they will be able to ship their wheat to the pooling agency just as soon as the contract is signed. In fact, the contract is not compulsory in any way until such time as the whole campaign is completed and the selling agency is in operation and ready to receive the wheat which they ship. There is no pooling agency ready to sell the pool wheat at the present time, and it is not possible to establish such an agency until the sign-up campaign is completed. When the campaign is completed and the necessary acreage has been signed up, then and only then will the committees in charge in each of the provinces be in a position to make arrangements for the establishment of selling agencies, and it will require a few weeks to get such agencies established ready to handle the large volume of wheat which will be consigned to them. It does not appear at this time that it will be possible to have a selling agency established until well on into October at the earliest, and with a problem of such magnitude, it may be even later than that before the system is in operation.

It is very satisfactory to notice that the general opinion in all three provinces is in favor of the establishment of one selling agency to handle the wheat contracted all over the prairies. The greatest possible benefit from the co-operative pooling system can only be secured if the entire volume of wheat is marketed through one channel, and is in control of one selling agency. Such an agency will no doubt be established through the co-operation of the three committees now carrying on the campaign in the three provinces. If the present campaign is successful and farmers sign the five-year contract up to the limit of the requirements, they will constitute a pool with the largest volume of grain ever voluntarily marketed through one agency anywhere at any time.

There is certain to be great difficulties encountered and disappointments met with in the process of establishing the pooling system upon a successful basis. Nothing short of the superhuman could establish such a gigantic system in the short space of two or three months without encountering a great deal of trouble. In fact it may require two or three years before the pooling system is thoroughly and successfully established and everything working smoothly. Farmers must keep this in mind. They must also bear in mind that the organization has been entrusted to men of their own selection who will honestly give their best efforts to the service they have undertaken. They will, naturally, make mistakes because they are human beings, but they cannot make a success unless they have a solid support of the farmers throughout the country for a sufficiently long period to build up a stable organization. Widespread dissatisfaction has been expressed with the present wheat-marketing system. The new system will be the farmers own, absolutely and entirely, and all profits made will go to the farmer. He will get every last cent out of the wheat that it is possible for him to get when the new system is firmly established and efficiently managed. It is, therefore, up to every farmer who is not satisfied with the present system of wheat marketing, and who believes that there is a better system, to give his support to the campaign now going on in his own province.

## Protection for Depositors

It may only have been a co-incidence, but it is remarkable that immediately upon the revised Bank Act passing the House of Commons, things began to happen in the banking world. First the Union Bank took \$4,250,000 out of its reserves to meet bad debts; then the Standard Bank followed suit by taking \$2,250,000 out of its reserves for the same purpose. On August 17, the Home Bank suspended payment and closed its doors, the first bank failure in Canada for many years. The affairs of the bank have been placed in the hands of a curator, and until he issues his report the causes and extent of the failure will not be known.

Maybe the revision of the Bank Act which compels the auditors for the shareholders to swear that the directors' report "discloses the true condition of the bank," and the president and general manager to swear that their monthly report to the government "shows truly and clearly the financial position of the bank," had something to do with these events; it certainly looks as if the banks had set about bringing their public statements into conformity with "the true condition," without waiting for compulsion from the outside.

It is, however, poor consolation for the shareholders and depositors of the Home Bank to learn that the report of the management at the annual meeting of the shareholders, on June 26, was most decidedly not in accordance with "the true condition of the bank." At that meeting the general manager said: "We have fully maintained our position; our statement shows a small increase in circulation;" the directors said: "The affairs of the bank, as will be seen by the statement, may be considered very satisfactory," and the president said: "It is pleasing to you, I am sure, that this institution has maintained its position in spite of the general adverse business conditions. The financial statement just read to you shows this improvement." Everything in the garden, in fact, was lovely; nine weeks later the institution closes its doors, its "true condition" being so bad that the other banks declined to come to its aid.

Two months ago the Home Bank made a bond issue for \$1,300,000 through a New York firm, and in a public announcement declared that this bond issue was intended "to release funds tied up in fixed assets to meet the demand of the increased business of the bank." There was some uneasiness even then about the condition of the bank, and according to a statement attributed to him by the Toronto Globe, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, "had been aware of the situation." If the Canadian Bankers' Association was aware of the situation it is not unreasonable to infer that the government was also aware of it, and it is difficult to understand why some concerted action was not taken to protect, at least, the depositors.

In the Montreal Standard, of August 18, a "prominent banker" of Montreal is quoted as saying, apropos of the Home Bank failure: "When people make their investments they should be sure of where they place their money, and should know the conditions thoroughly, otherwise if everything does not go right they have no right to look to others for help. It does not appear to me that the government can do anything in the matter either. It is perfectly absurd to think so." Now how is the ordinary person to know whether it is perfectly safe for him to invest



his savings in this or that chartered bank? The last annual statement of the Home Bank showed net profits of \$232,530, or seventeen per cent. on the subscribed capital. A dividend of seven per cent. per annum was declared and paid. The management assured the shareholders that the bank was in a perfectly sound condition and the returns to the government were evidently satisfactory since the department of finance raised no question about them. Shareholders in any concern, no doubt, take a chance, but the case is vastly different with depositors in a bank. They do rely upon the government regulation and control of the banks, and it is safe to say that the majority of depositors in a chartered bank do regard themselves as protected by the Bank Act. Banks are not ordinary commercial concerns, and it is "perfectly absurd" to place depositors in a bank on the same footing as ordinary investors. It is impossible to "know the conditions thoroughly" in the case of the banks, and it is absurd to ask depositors to even try to know those conditions in the case of chartered banks before putting their savings in one.

The depositors in a bank regulated and controlled by the government have a right to expect protection, and that protection should be specifically accorded in the Bank Act in the same manner as protection is accorded the holders of a bank's notes. The banks themselves should provide the financial protection by the same method of insurance as protects the note holders. The Act provides for a Circulation Redemption Fund, contributed to by all the banks, such fund to be used for the redemption of the notes of any bank which has suspended payment regardless of the particular amount which the said bank may have contributed to the fund. In other words the banks are liable as a whole for the notes of any bank which may go into liquidation. A similar fund should be created for the protection of

depositors, and it should be required of the banks, in their own interest, for failures such as that of the Home Bank are bound to react to the detriment of the other banks. The banks are wealthy enough to provide such insurance for depositors, and as they resent minute government regulations, it might be well for them to make suggestions to the government for inclusion of such depositors' redemption fund in the Bank Act without waiting for the suggestion to come from elsewhere.

In any case the demand for government inspection of the banks will gain enormously by the events which have taken place since the revision of the Bank Act, and there is bound to be a strong demand for specific protection for depositors, and the banks would be well advised to bend before the storm. Public opinion is going to demand that the depositors' money in any chartered bank shall be as safe as though it were in the treasury of the federal government. The banks enjoy great privileges and they must provide absolute safety for the depositors or they will be subject to drastic legislation and regulation.

### Editorial Notes

The financial situation in Germany is such that neither the federal government nor the state governments can meet their administrative expenses. The deficit on the state railways is 450,000,000,000 marks, and payments in execution of the peace treaty amounted to 4,000,000,000,000 marks in July. As a last recourse dictatorial measures are being taken to prevent absolute disintegration, or at any rate to try and prevent it. Nothing can prevent it if the mark is not stabilized, and apparently that cannot be done without outside aid.

In the House of Commons, on June 25, Mr. Fielding, replying to Mr. Forke, said: "We cannot guarantee the banking skill nor

the moral character of any banking officials." True, but the government certainly can prevent the management of a bank telling the shareholders and general public that everything is in apple pie order and a few weeks later going into bankruptcy.

The joint committee on wheat research of the Wheat Council of the United States and the United States Chamber of Commerce, held in Chicago, on August 13, passed a resolution declaring that a careful examination of the available evidence "does not bear out the estimates of huge over-production (of wheat) that have been so frequently made," and that these exaggerated estimates have exerted "an unduly depressing effect upon the market." In other words the farmer pays for the errors of statisticians and inefficient methods of gathering crop statistics.

The Russian government has sent a note to the British government, protesting against the raising of the British flag on Wrangel Island, and claiming that the island has been part of Russian territory for about a century. Considering the row there has been over this piece of Arctic territory whoever named it seems to have had a gift of prophecy.

The late Stambouliski government of Bulgaria tried for treason all the ministers who had been responsible for Bulgaria getting into the war. Now the present government which overthrew the Stambouliski ministry has arrested the deposed ministers and is going to have them tried for a number of things, with the penalty of death hanging over them. Democracy in these Balkan states takes a fearful form.

The activities in the prairie provinces in connection with the formation of a wheat pool demonstrate that if the farmers really want a co-operative marketing system they are going to get a fair chance to bring one into existence.



What is the Alternative?



# Rye Grass and Re-establishment

**W**HAT is the liveliest question of the day in productive agriculture? Forage crop production! What is the most universally satisfactory hay and pasture crop in Western Canada? Western Rye Grass! Who is the most experienced Western Rye Grass grower on the Canadian prairies?

The answer to this last question took me to the farm of Frank Whiting, north of Traynor, Sask. And the story of his climb to a pre-eminent position in the seed-growers fraternity turned out to be a tale in which human interest crowded agricultural information hard for first place. For one cannot dissociate the actual sight of his farmstead and fields from the mental picture of this young farmer directing his budding enterprise year after year by letters written from some dreary rest billet of the Princess Pats in Flanders: the reckless soldier who played the Crown and Anchor board for all there was in it, is the farmer who had the nerve to sink the last of his war-time savings into advertising which seemed to be a dry hole, but turned out to be a gusher: the English bride who came back with him on a troop transport and now aids in the office work which a pure seed farm entails, seals the impression that this establishment is a union of business and romance.

"We've been growing Western Rye grass for about a dozen years," explains Whiting. "About that time the land hereabouts," which is a treeless expanse of wonderfully rich soil, "was rapidly becoming one continuous grain field, and we began to wonder where our hay would come from once the native prairie wool was all turned under. The experimental farm was appealed to and they recommended Western Rye.

## An Amateur Speculates

"Father bought the first lot of seed from a seed house at twelve cents a pound. We were immensely satisfied with it as a hay crop, but about that time I was going to the Agricultural College, and with all the enthusiasm of youth I figured out the probable yield of seed per acre, and multiplied that by twelve cents a pound to estimate the return. In perspective I had become a rich man. I offered father a lump sum for a standing field of grass, let it ripen, harvested and threshed it after much tribulation, and was ready to sell. Picking up experience! I should say I was—like a kitten cavorting in cockle-burrs. Finally I was glad to sell the whole lot in bulk at three cents a pound to the seed house which had started us out.

"But I was not entirely dismayed. I had faith in that grass. I knew that it was bound to earn a very important place for itself, because first and foremost it is the fool-proof grass. Anyone can grow it. It is the easiest of all the grasses to get a catch with. It prospers with or without a nurse crop. It accommodates itself either to summerfallow or to cropped land which has been plowed. The ordinary implements of a grain farm are all that are required. It goes into the ground at the same depth as wheat, and the time of seeding is immaterial. It is the simplest of all grass crops to cure and the safest to feed. No grass with that combination of merits could fail to appeal to the farmers of Western Canada, for the most part unfamiliar with cultivated forage crops. So I planned to expand my seed business in the face of adverse experience."

## An Inconvenient Interruption

Then came the war. Whiting

*The Story of a Returned Soldier, Who Seized Opportunity by the Forelock, Found Her a Hard Brute to Ride, But the First One In at the Post---By P. M. Abel*



1. A twenty-acre field of Western Rye Grass at the Scott Experimental Farm which yielded 29 tons of hay in 1920 and 40 tons in 1921. Summerfallowed in 1922, it grew a bumper crop of wheat this year and will be sown to grain for two more seasons before becoming a hay field again. This is Rotation J, which has given the best results at Scott.

enlisted early in 1915 and his father ran his newly acquired homestead in his absence according to instructions sent from England, France, and alas, Germany. But the Kaiser's involuntary guest appreciated neither board nor bed in his prison domicile, and upon the third attempt made a clean get-away. Canadian buyers were hungry for grass seed at eighteen cents a pound, and he would fain have spent the fall of 1918 harvesting at home, but the frontier guards were too good for him, and he was obliged to spend the last weeks of the war disguised as a baker's boy in the employ of a loyal Belgian in the occupied area.

Twenty-five miles west of Whiting's homestead is the Dominion government experiment station at Scott. When Whiting exchanged khaki for denim, M. J. Tinline had become superintendent at the government farm. This was a sign for redoubled efforts to build up a Western Rye grass seed farm at Traynor, because on no experimental farm has the comparative value of Western Rye grass been better demonstrated than at Scott, and nowhere is there an experimental farm superintendent who has given more thought to the problem of cultivated grasses than Mr. Tinline, and he happens to be our sincerest Western Rye grass advocate.

## A Valuable Ally's Declaration

Before visiting Whiting's farm, I asked Tinline the reasons for his wholehearted recommendation of Western Rye. He took me to a field which was being summerfallowed. One-half of it had been in brome, and the other half in Western Rye. It had been twice plowed. There was still a decent growth of new shoots coming up

through the brome sod. The Western Rye had been effectively killed, and I was assured that one plowing properly done would have done the trick just as well so far as this last grass was concerned. "The economic loss involved in the extra cultivation necessary to eradicate brome decides it for me," said Mr. Tinline. "On light land, especially where there is loss from soil drifting, and the principal object of growing grass is to restore fibre to the soil, brome would be preferable, but on the chocolate clay loam which comprises such a large portion of Western Saskatchewan, give me Western Rye.

"Besides that," continued Mr. Tinline, "it fits into a rotation much better than other grasses. Our most satisfactory rotation is one which we call Rotation J, in which fields are devoted in order to summerfallow, wheat, wheat, oats seeded down with Western Rye grass, hay, and the last year pasture."

On account of its easy curing propensities, Western Rye makes a good grass to mix with sweet clover. The presence of the grass in the windrow and cocks allows of better air circulation through them and promote rapid drying of the sweet clover. Over eight years, which includes some mighty dry grass years, the average yield at Scott has been from 1½ to 2 tons per acre, depending on what kind of preparation the field received in the previous year. At the Morden Experimental Farm, where the rainfall is more plentiful than at Scott, a yield of three and a quarter tons per acre of Western Rye alone has been recorded.

## Learning to Merchandise

Mr. Whiting needed all the moral support he could get from this valuable

ally, because business fell off so badly after the war. From having buyers begging for seed at eighteen cents a pound, he found himself engaged in the stiffest kind of competition to dispose of it at half that price. He commenced to advertise in the farm paper which has always clearly outdistanced its competitors as a classified advertising medium, the name of which modesty forbids us to mention.

Now advertising costs money. Whiting spent all he had laid out for the purpose and then some, but got no returns. He rewrote his copy making it more attractive and sent his last spare cash in the direction where his first had gone. Still no returns. "But we are good gamblers," he said, giving an enquiring look in the direction of his partner, whose reassurance indicated that her business judgment had been appealed to in this instance. "We went into debt to continue advertising and shortly after that the returns began to come in. From that time to this we have carried an ad. in almost every one of the 52 issues in the year. Even when we have nothing to sell we carry a small ad. because we believe it pays to keep the name of the firm before the public. Our experience leads me to believe that judicious advertising is the key-note of success in this kind of a business."

## Growing Selected Strains

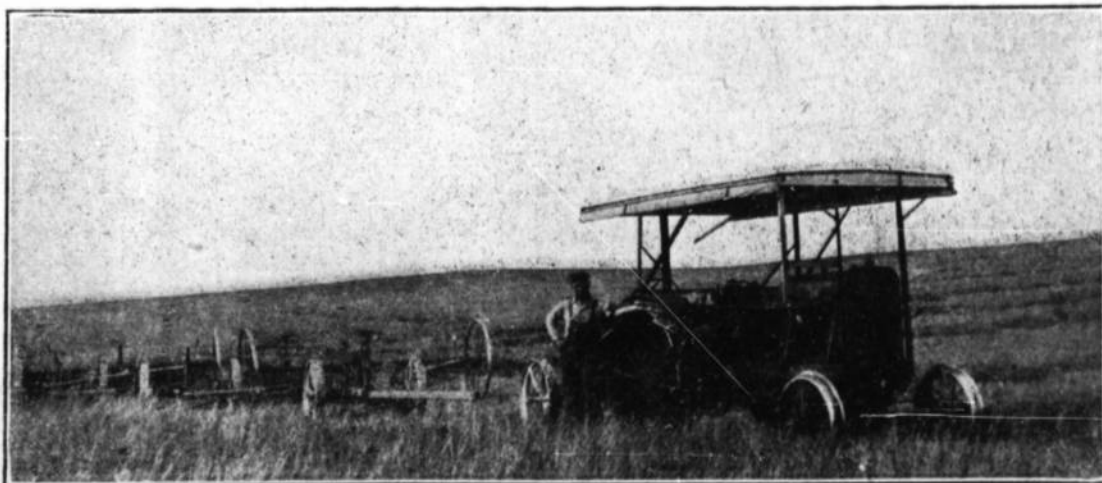
Western Rye grass, be it known, is a native of Western Canada, and so the question of hardiness does not enter. It is the most recently domesticated of our cultivated grasses. Until a few years ago there was only one commercial sort from which would be obtained plants that showed considerable variation one from another. Dr. Malte, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, isolated a large number of strains which showed special excellence. One of these, No. 5, has stood up so well year after year that it has been named "Grazier," on account of one outstanding characteristic, its heavy aftermath which provides a plentiful supply of fall pasture.

In order to keep this variety pure, Mr. Whiting grows it in rows where he can more easily hand-pick it. The row system of culture has the equally important advantage that it permits of inter-tillage and assures a good seed crop in dry years.

## Rotation Based on Labor Requirements

On this farm a novel idea of crop rotation has been worked out. As the aim on this farm is to grow nothing but pure seed and pure-bred livestock, the labor problem is a very big consideration. Mr. Whiting therefore grows a succession of crops which spreads the work out most evenly. His grass harvest begins when the seed first begins to shatter early in July. Western Rye grass is such an easy crop to cut, stook and dry, that he can have it all threshed before his next crop, spring rye is ready for the binder. After spring rye comes wheat and lastly flax. The three grain crops are sown in the same order in the spring, so that work in this other busy season is likewise distributed. Some of his grass fields have been down for six years, so that rotations in the ordinary sense are hard to follow out.

I was treated to one convincing demonstration of the palatability of Western Rye grass when helping to feed his milk cows at night. These cattle had been on good pasture all day—spring rye, but they ate Western Rye grass hay readily from the manger in the short time they were tied up for milking. Even the straw from

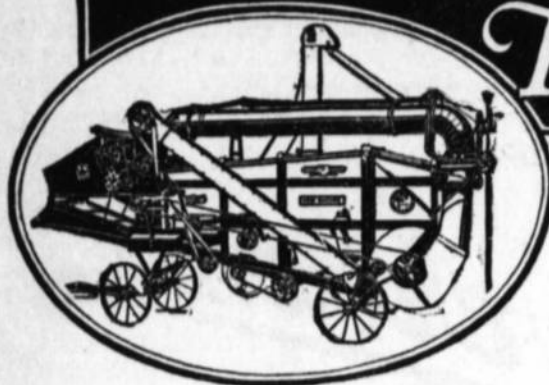


2. Send this to your friends in the East who grow hay. This prairie farmer is drawing five mowers and three rakes behind his tractor.

Continued on Page 9



# NEW RACINE Thresher



## Independence Is The Best Economy

Here's the small thresher that makes you independent from the uncertainties and losses of the threshing crew.

Thresh when and how you want to with a thresher that can be run from your Fordson or any other tractor of similar capacity. Save on your own work first, then profit on neighborhood work.

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Two sizes—20"x32" for two plow tractors, capacity 40-70 bu. wheat per hour—24"x40" for larger tractors, capacity 50-90 bu. wheat per hour. Both sizes ideal for individual and neighborhood threshing. Threshes any grain.

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Trench or upright silos can be quickly and easily filled with Massey-Harris silo-filling outfits. The line includes ensilage cutters of blower and non-blower type, straw cutters and gasoline or kerosene engines for the power unit.

Our "Blizzard" Blower is ideal for upright silos, having lots of force to fill high silos and capacity to do work quickly, while the No. 2 straw and ensilage cutter is suitable for straight ensilage cutting.

Your local Massey-Harris Agent will be glad to give you full particulars.

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E 328

## Live or Dressed Beef Shipments

*Federal Government Tries Out Various Modes of Shipping Beef Animals to Determine Which is Most Profitable*

**S**INCE the removal of the cattle embargo last spring, there has been a considerable amount of discussion as to the best methods of marketing our Canadian beef animals in Great Britain, and, in order to obtain reliable data from carefully-conducted and recorded experiments, the Department of Agriculture shipped a number of steers from the Experimental Farms to England last June, and the figures obtained from this experiment are now ready for publication.

The experiment consisted of making careful comparisons of the costs and returns from 186 steers collected from the experimental farms and stations at Lethbridge Alta.; Indian Head, Sask.; Rosthern, Sask.; Brandon, Man.; Ottawa, Ont.; Lennoxville, Que.; and Kentville, N.S. These steers were divided into five lots at Montreal, and disposed of as follows:

Six rough steers, which were considered unsuitable for overseas shipment, were killed at Montreal and sold there as fresh beef. These averaged 1,095 pounds in weight, and realized \$6.30 per cwt., live weight, at Montreal, or \$5.65 per cwt., when shipping charges to Montreal were deducted.

### Finished Steers

Fifty fat steers, averaging 1,252 pounds each, were slaughtered in Montreal. The carcasses, after being very carefully prepared, were chilled and shipped to the London market for sale as chilled beef. This beef sold in London for approximately 12½ cents per pound wholesale for hind-quarters, and approximately 6 cents per pound for fore-quarters. It should be noted, however, that several factors operated against a favorable sale in this case. Large shipments of chilled beef from the Argentine had forced meat prices down generally, while the Canadian beef was not dressed in exactly the right manner to command the very highest British price. Furthermore, the necessity of shipping the meat by rail from Liverpool to London did not improve its condition.

The returns from this chilled beef, allowing for all killing, shipping, and selling, as well as revenue from offals at Montreal, showed a value of \$3.93 per cwt., live weight at Montreal, and a net return of \$2.96 per cwt., if shipping charges to Montreal are deducted.

Twenty-five fat steers, average weight 1,209 pounds, were shipped to Birkenhead and slaughtered immediately on arrival. These realized an average price equivalent to a value of \$7.53 per cwt., live weight at Montreal, or a net return of \$6.73 per cwt., after deducting shipping charges to Montreal.

### Stores Profitable

Twenty-five fat steers, average weight, 1,296 pounds, were sold in England as short-keep stores, and realized a price equivalent to a value of \$9.33

per cwt., live weight, at Montreal, or \$8.58 per cwt., at point of origin.

Seventy-five store cattle, average weight 1,142 pounds, sold in England as stores, realized a price equivalent to a value of \$8.03 per cwt., live weight, at Montreal, or a net value of \$7.18 per cwt., at point of origin.

Five rough stores, averaging 1,142 pounds, were slaughtered at Birkenhead and sold there as fresh beef. These gave a return equal to a value of \$7.93 per cwt., live weight, at Montreal, or a net value of \$7.08 per cwt. It should be pointed out, however, that this lot being sold at Birkenhead, did not have charged against them the railway transportation from Liverpool to London, which had to be charged against the twenty-five other steers killed at Birkenhead and sold in London, mentioned in a previous paragraph.

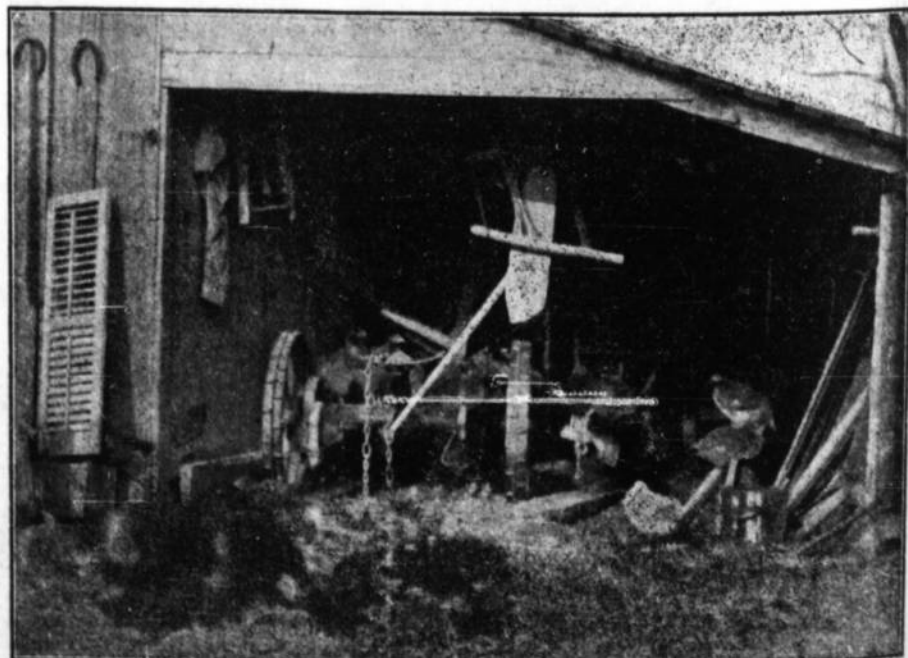
The returns from slaughter-house by-products from steers killed at Montreal and Birkenhead, furnished an interesting and illuminating comparison. While the hides, offal, etc., from the steers killed at Montreal realized only 80 cents per cwt., of live weight, or \$9.88 per steer, similar returns from steers slaughtered at Birkenhead showed \$1.46 per cwt., or \$17.49 per steer. In other words, cattle shipped to England and killed under conditions obtaining at that time realized 76 cents per cwt., more than cattle killed in Canada due to the difference in value of slaughter-house by-products alone.

### Shipping Costs

The average cost of landing store cattle in England from the various experimental farms, was found to be \$42.37 per head, or \$3.58 per cwt., live weight, based on Montreal weights, these costs varying between \$34.71 per head for the Ottawa shipment, nearest Montreal, and \$50.79 per head for the Lethbridge shipment, the point farthest away.

To summarize the experiment, it may be said that, even taking into account the exceptionally unfavorable market and other adverse conditions experienced in this case for chilled beef, it is more profitable to ship fat cattle for immediate slaughter at Birkenhead, than to kill in Canada, and ship the meat chilled, while the most profitable method of all is to ship such cattle as meet the requirements for sale, as short-keep or long-keep stores, although well-finished cattle, uniform as to size, weight and finish, will meet a good demand if shipped for immediate slaughter.

Smooth polled, well-bred steers, sorted according to size, color and finish, weighing from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds, live weight, best meet the requirements for stores. Cattle "level in lots" sell to best advantage either by public auction or private treaty, and a thin, well-bred animal will frequently sell to better advantage than a rough, heavier steer.



How low must the price of eggs go to make this the most economical type of house for the spring pullets?

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SERVICE



The placing of a reliable foreman in charge of the shipment on the ocean voyage, to see that the animals are given proper attention, will result in better returns due to the better condition of the animals on arrival.

A pamphlet, prepared by the Division of Animal Husbandry of the Experimental Farms Branch, giving full details of this experiment, together with detailed costs and returns, is now in the press and will shortly be available for distribution to interested applicants.

#### How Much Truth in This?

"Yes sir, I have spent a lot of time wondering why we don't make better headway in our campaign for raising the quality of western livestock, considering the money that the government, the breed associations, and others have spent for that purpose."

I had come to respect the views of this hour's chance companion. His accurate appraisal of every detail in the panorama of crops and herds flying past the train window, and his searching but fair analysis of the forces working for and against the amelioration of the farmer's lot were a relief from the misinformation and second-hand opinion which experience teaches one to expect from talkative strangers.

"And I've about made up my mind," he continued, "that the greatest enemy to livestock improvement is the man who won't pay for the services of the pure-bred bull which his neighbor spends money to keep. You know the kind of fellows I mean; fellows who will ask you to leave the seeder to get the bull out, who'll tell you, 'Well, I'm a little short of cash today, but I sure won't forget to fix this up when I get my hands on a little jack.' And you'd have to take out legal proceedings to collect that service fee, even if it was only fifty cents."

"Then there's the other class of fellow who'll leave his cows in the next field to where your bull is running, in the hope that the bull will negotiate the barbed wire fence and save him asking for services. I've got more respect for a scrub bull than I have for that class of neighbor."

#### Bull Owner a Philanthropist

"Good bulls cost money to buy and keep. The man who does not own one does not appreciate just how much. The professors down at Guelph tell us that it costs from \$120 to \$160 a year. Of course, that is for bulls that are housed in expensive buildings and kept in show shape for most of the year. Those figures would have to be cut in half to make them apply to our conditions out here, but any way you like to take it each bull service has a money value. And the man who will profit by it without paying for it is in the same class as the man who pays a visit to his neighbor's turkey roost at night."

"There are lots of owners of small herds who would like to have a pure-bred bull of their own, but they know that the expense of upkeep will fall unrelieved on themselves, and rather than undertake the expense they continue to go long distances to get the kind of service for their cows that experience has shown to be necessary to progressive stock raising. That's the only alternative for them to making a charitable donation of a bull to the community."

"And the situation regarding pure-bred boars is just about the same, with only just this distinction, that the boar does not cost as much and the donation to the neighborhood is not so large. You've heard a lot of grumbling over the fact that only ten per cent. of the hog receipts at Winnipeg grade select. I could tell you something about that. You don't get free service from the kind of boars that sire select hogs."

"We talk about co-operation on a national scale. Well, I want to say just this, that the basis of enduring co-operation is plain, genuine neighborliness."

"You work for a farm paper did you say? Well then, tell your audience for me that if this could be brought home to every cow owner, pure-bred sires would be commoner in small herds and the ensuing improvement in Canadian cattle would be a bigger boon than the removal of the British embargo."

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**B**UILT for the man who asks much of his car, this new Overland 91 is equal to the roughest roads, toughest strains, longest trips, heaviest loads.

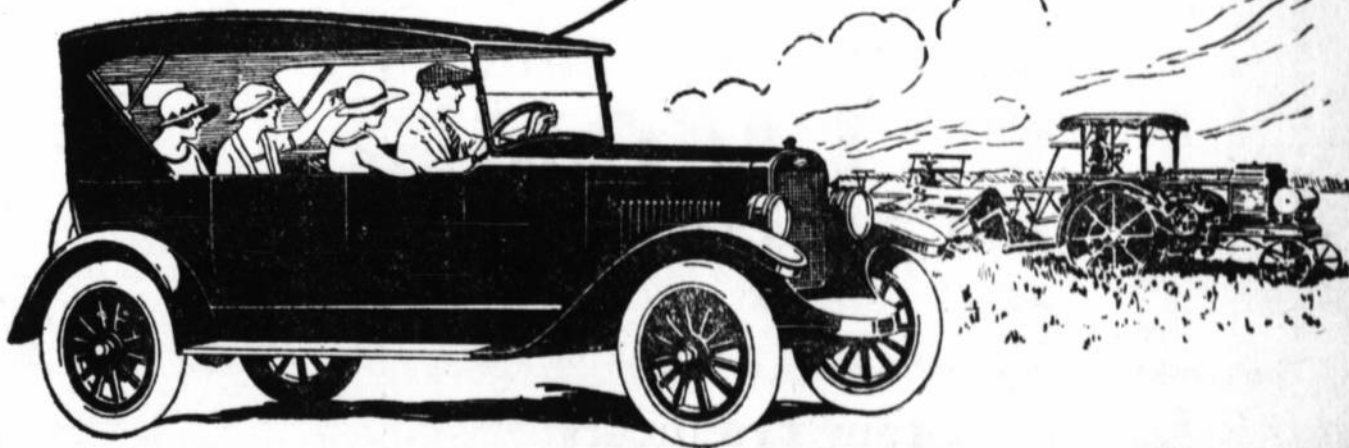
You'll take pride in its fine appearance. Its hood is high; its lines are long. Drum head lights set off to full advantage the full-crowned fenders.

It has plenty of room for the family and some to spare for the necessities you load up with every time you go to town. Triplex Springs assure buoyant riding ease; they eliminate jolt and sidesway.

The new Model 91 possesses many outstanding advances in mechanical construction. For instance, there is a new type of rear axle shaft—27% heavier than in any other car of the Overland price or weight class.

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## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



### The Old-Fashioned Teacher

The old-fashioned teacher was sombre and quaint, his reading was small and his learning was faint; he wore little whiskers in front of his ears, his hair-cuts were always two months in arrears. His glasses played see-saw on top of his nose, his collars were rusty as well as his clothes. He put all of his wisdom in all of his looks and taught us our tables by aid of his books. He was sallow, and wobbly, and gaunt and severe, a tyrant whose sceptre brought trembling and fear, an absolute monarch, dictator and czar, with system of discipline always at par. The old-fashioned teacher that I used to know, when I went to school several decades ago, could not get a job, I am thinking, today in any old place or at any old pay. No school board would stand for his methods and looks, his sad lack of training, small knowledge of books, but when I look back at the old fellow yet there's nothing he taught me that I would forget. No word that he uttered that I can recall, would cause a poor fellow to stumble or fall, no moral propounded, no lesson instilled, no precept imparted that should have been killed. The old-fashioned teacher is humor today, a no good old fogey, the younger folks say, but I will maintain though it cost me my farm, that he did me much good, and he did me NO harm!

### Feeding for "Selects"

The feeding has much to do with producing and maintaining a proper type of select bacon hog. A young pig of good type can be completely spoiled when kept in small quarters and fed fattening foods, resulting in a short fat pig, with small bone and little scale of development.

Young pigs, as soon as possible, should be given a chance to run about on the ground and be fed bone and muscle-forming foods, such as skim-milk, ground oats (without hulls) and middlings. These foods mixed and fed in a sloppy condition are good. As hogs advance in weight, ground barley, wheat, wheat screenings, corn or any good hard grain may be fed in larger proportion. Then finish on good hard grain.

During the growing period pasture should be used. Fall rye sown early gives good fall pasture and comes again early in the spring. Any of our clovers are useful. Mixed grains sown early in the spring give good results. Rape sown in drills one and a half pounds to the acre and cultivated, or three or four pounds broadcast is splendid pasture. If the plots can be sub-divided and pastured, better results are secured. Some farmers, who are very enthusiastic over sunflowers, feed both stalks and heads for cheap pork production. Pasture cuts down cost of production about one-third, and the exercise develops bone and muscle, preserving health and good type.

Pasture alone does not make a proper finish, however. Some grain along with the pasture is profitable, and a finish on good hard grain is necessary for best quality. Hogs kept growing will make 200 pounds in about six months and usually return a good profit.

### Shelter Necessary

A framework of poles and lots of straw makes a cheap, healthy sleeping place for growing pigs through the winter. Pigs that have been housed should be gradually accustomed to the bright sun. It pays better to be careful than to burn them, and protection from the hot sun is necessary. Breeding stock should have plenty of exercise to ensure health and strong progeny.

The weight is set at 160 to 210 pounds for selects and thick smooths, because hogs of that weight, when dressed, suit the customer best when the local dealer puts the side on the block and sells it out in small lots. The twelve to sixteen-pound ham sells much more readily than the sixteen to twenty-pound one, and the chops from a fifty-pound side faster than from a seventy-five pound one. A ready demand stimulates the price. Some farmers deem it a hardship to have to sell hogs around 200 pounds in order to get the best price. They consider a cheaper gain is secured after the 200 pound period is reached.

One experiment is not conclusive, it is only a pointer. In Henry and Morrison's work on Feeds and Feeding, they give the result of over five hundred experiments, including over 2,200 hogs. These were conducted to find the amount of grain it takes to increase the live weight of a hog 100 pounds during the various growing periods. It begins with the little pig of fifteen pounds and continues until it weighs 350 pounds.

Weight of Pig.	Amount of grain to increase weight 100 pounds
15 to 50	293 lbs.
50 to 100	400 "
100 to 150	437 "
150 to 200	482 "
200 to 250	495 "
250 to 300	511 "
300 to 350	535 "

Under present market conditions as soon as 210 pounds in weight is passed the price drops, but the cost of production continues to increase. A hog that would grade select at 200 pounds if carried until it grades as a heavy will have to reach a weight of 245 pounds to be again worth as much as when at 200 pounds. A hog that grades thick smooth, carried until it grades heavy, will have to be kept until it weighs nearly 230 pounds to be of as much value as at 200 pounds, added to this is the increased cost of the extra weight. It will take 200 pounds grain

to put the 45 pounds added weight to the select bacon, and 145 to put the 30 pounds on the thick smooth, and the selling price is the same.

Make it a business to sell while you can get the top price as "selects," or "thick smooths." A proper pig, properly fed, properly sold, makes a proper profit.—F. M. Lewis.

### Stay With It, Corn Growers!

The article on Corn, in the August 14 issue of The Guide, was very interesting. Permit me to say to the new corn growers who may have disappointing results this year, "stay with the business." After fifteen years' experience growing corn I find I have a great deal to learn. Western Canada is a big country, and each section must work out the right methods of corn cultivation for that particular district.

To the farmers in the districts where there has been an abundance of moisture I say, now is the time to prepare for your 1924 corn crop. Fall plow the land you intend for corn, and if you have the labor, apply all the rotten barnyard manure you can between now and corn-planting time next spring. In preparing land for corn the moisture is the deciding factor in choosing between fall and spring plowing.

In deciding whether to list or plow for corn, the moisture is the deciding factor, plow in moist districts, list in dry districts. Right here, I say, Mr. Trego has done the West a great service in advocating listing corn as a summerfallow substitute. Unless you can fall plow for corn it is impossible on the average farm to sow both the small grain and corn early enough. With all due deference to those who say otherwise, corn should be planted early. Ten years ago the writer was asked to give the results of his experience in corn growing. I re-read that article today and the main points were: "Plant early, plant thinly, cultivate often." Ten years more work in the corn fields have brought home the importance of these points. The ideal way is to have your corn land ready and start planting when the poplar trees begin to leaf.

### Lister and Planter

One objection to listing is that where perennial weeds are present you cannot cross cultivate. One season we planted in lister furrows with the corn planter and cross cultivated when the furrows were filled in. We only did this with a small acreage, but it worked. After carefully reading The Guide article the writer believes that it would be good practice to follow the lister with the check-row planter, even if it were necessary to hire an extra man to drive the planter. The lister would have to be run rather shallow or the planter equipped with extra high wheels.

A lot of the corn cultivators sold in Western Canada are equipped with the wrong kind of shovels. Sometimes after heavy rains you have to use a disc cultivator. It is necessary to have your cultivator equipped with two or three different kinds of shovels.

### Cultivate Early and Often

June is the month to cultivate corn to get results, not July. Cultivate just as the corn comes through the ground; one cultivation then is worth two in July. Many writers are enthusiastic for the drag harrow for corn cultivation, it has its place and it is good practice to use it where there is plenty of help, but if you are short handed, keep the cultivator going. If manure has been plowed under drag harrowing the corn may result in dragging out too much corn. Every corn grower must find out for himself how to cultivate his corn; what is good practice on one farm may be bad practice on the next.

Let me say again to the new corn growers, stay with the business, 1923 has been one of the most unfavorable seasons for corn the writer has known. If you plan to use corn as a summer-fallow substitute, live up to your ideal. Work out a system to suit your farm. Above all things if you grow corn grow enough to pay for your investment in corn machinery. There is more "hot stuff" written about corn than any fodder crop grown. One gentleman stated you might expect yields of 20

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48



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tons of corn per acre. This gentleman was a "telephone" farmer. If you want advice on corn growing and the probable yield of corn per acre, ask your nearest experimental station or agricultural college. The writer never hesitates to ask such advice. What they tell you on corn growing is sound doctrine. If your corn was not up to your expectations in 1923, go at it in the old western spirit. "She's going to be a bumper next year."—Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

### Eyes Open for Chinch Bugs

"Field representatives of this department," states M. P. Tullis, field crops commissioner of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, "while on their rounds in connection with the control of grasshoppers, are on the lookout for any other insects that may be injurious to our crops. W. C. Broadfoot, stationed west of the elbow of the South Saskatchewan river, discovered a small outbreak of chinch bugs in two or three wheat fields around a pasture about a mile south-west of Lacadena, near White Bear Lake. These pests have not been reported in this province before.

"No alarm need be felt as the area affected is small, and they are being closely watched with a view to applying control measures when the proper time comes. Identification of these insects as true chinch bugs has been confirmed by entomologists at the University, Saskatoon. Unlike grasshoppers, which destroy by biting, chinch bugs suck the plant juices from the stems and leaves, which wilt and die under their damaging attacks.

"Every farmer should examine the ground very minutely for these insects should grain show signs of wilting. The chinch bug moves smartly on its feet, and although many of them have full wings, very few can fly. They can often be seen upon the plant stems feeding, and at other times a little under the soil surface.

"The bug itself is about one-sixth of an inch long and about one-third as wide. The body is black, the legs reddish and the wings have a black dot at the outer edges.

"There are two broods in the season, the first having almost disappeared now, while the second will be seen in about two or three week's time. These will

likely be too late to affect our wheat or other grains which will be matured then.

"In the corn states, chinch bugs have caused great losses and are reckoned a real menace.

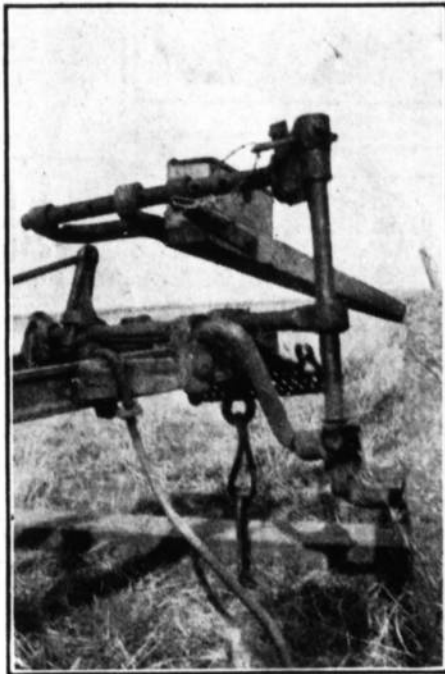
"Specimens of insects believed to be this pest may be sent to this department for further information on the subject."

### A Plow Attachment

I am sending you a photo of an attachment to turn the furrow wheel of a low-lift walking gang plow, which may be of interest to many who use the Empire or similar gang plow.

To make attachment, remove forward axle from frame and turn axle bearings over on frame. Heat and bend both bends in axle to right angles. Cut end where furrow wheel goes on leaving about three-inch stub, and punch a key-hole in end, vertically. Take a one-inch piece of two-inch wide sleigh shoe steel and punch and expand a hole in each end large enough to admit the upright post and double around stub.

Take an old axle or bit of shafting of same size and make upright post, as shown in illustration. Take a piece



Illustrating the plow attachment described by C. D. Johnson.

of plow frame or similar iron and forge a piece. This piece is bolted at the side and extends forward far enough to give cross-bar a bearing, and then is bent inward and held by forward stay bolts to frame.

The cross-bar is held in place by two bearings, one on forged piece and one on opposite side plow frame. Collars will be necessary on cross-bar to prevent it from sliding endwise. Cross-bar must be fitted to roll slightly. Heavy collars should also be used above and below saddle on upright post.

This attachment costs little to make. The irons can mostly all be taken off an old cast away plow of the same make. The attachment makes the plow operate much easier and do better work.—C. D. Johnson, Willen, Man.

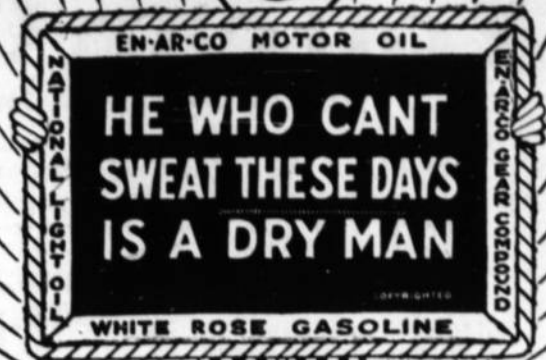
### Rye Grass and Re-establishment

Continued from Page 5

the threshed grass is utilized for feeding. In value it is considerably higher than straw from grain.

"Yes, I am sure special crop farming has paid me," Whiting told me at the railway station. "But say to the farmer who is planning to follow specialized lines, 'You can make up your mind that your path will not be one continuous bower of roses. The day will come when you will have a granary full of something for which you will have to go out and find a market, and the grain check which you might have had, if you had stuck to orthodox farming, will look awfully good. Then Neighbor Jones, who thinks you are eccentric, will wink at Neighbor Smith, who feels sorry that your family will have to suffer for your perverseness, and ask if you are going to feed the unsaleable grass seed to the pigs and chickens. That's when you have to take stock of your jolly old nerve.'"

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## For the Hot Hard-Working Days

This is the season when the motor in your automobile, tractor or gas engine is put to the most severe tests. Bearings, pistons, cylinders, valves, spark plugs and gears are functioning under a tremendous strain. Correct and careful lubrication of every working part is absolutely essential. The superiority of En-ar-co Motor Oil is most apparent under just such trying conditions. It withstands the greatest heat generated by any motor. It assists your motor in developing maximum power and speed. It minimizes carbon and keeps up-keep down to lowest possible cost.

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is the result of 15 years of Scientific Refining. Its use means Scientific Lubrication. Your motor will run smoother, last longer and give a more consistent service, under the heaviest kind of work if you use En-ar-co regularly. It is the safest oil you can buy.

En-ar-co Motor Oil is endorsed by every prominent manufacturer of automobiles, trucks, tractors and motors, which is another assurance of its high character.

Order En-ar-co today—order it in quantity. This means a big saving in money and the assurance of having a supply on hand when you need it. Ask your dealer. If he cannot supply you, send your order to us. Use the coupon below.

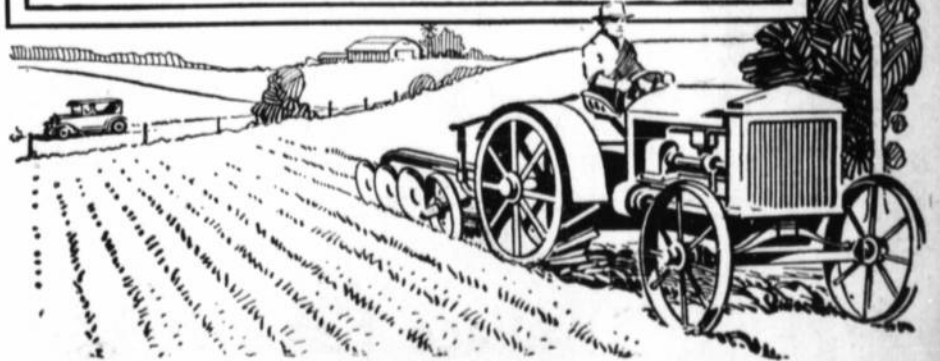
En-ar-co Gear Compound for gears, differentials, transmissions. White Rose Gasoline, clean, uniform, powerful. National Light Kerosene for Tractor fuel, also for lamps, stoves and incubators.

**CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, Limited**

Scientific Refining — In Business 15 Years

The largest Independent Refiners of Gasoline and Lubricants in Canada. Complete Distributing Branches in 39 Cities, one of which is near you.

Head Office: 707-H4 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.



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CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LTD. 707-H4 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

My dealer does not carry your products. Quote prices on, or ship at once.

.....gallons En-ar-co Motor Oil .....gallons White Rose Gasoline  
.....lbs. En-ar-co Gear Compound .....gallons National Light Kerosene  
.....lbs. Black Beauty Axle Grease

My name is.....St. or R. R. No.....

Postoffice.....County.....Province.....

I own a.....My Dealer.....

located at.....(Auto or Tractor).....cannot supply me.....



**British Army  
Surplus War  
Supplies**

# MAKE EVERY DOLLAR COUNT THIS FALL—SEND YOUR ORDER TO CHRISTIE You can Get It for LESS at CHRISTIE

OUR MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE TAKES ALL THE RISK OUT OF MAIL-ORDER BUYING

Our thousands of customers wonder how we do it. It's just a favorable combination of circumstances—the release by the British Government of Surplus War Supplies of the highest quality, and our big purchasing power for spot cash by our Mr. Christie, personally, during his recent visit to England. We content ourselves with a very small margin of profit so as to give our customers the utmost value for their money.



**BRITISH GOVERNMENT  
KHAKI  
SERGE  
Combina-  
tion  
Overalls**

Made in one piece, buttoning in front, and used by the British Government overseas forces in Russia. Wonderful value, and only limited quantity available. Ideal garment for fall and winter on farm. Give waist and chest measurement. Per suit

**\$3.75**

**BRITISH ARMY  
BRACES**—Super quality for the hardest kind of wear. Per pair

**50c**

**BRACES**—Similar pattern to above, of good wearing quality. Per pair

**25c**

**BRITISH ARMY  
KNIVES AND  
FORKS**—Made of best Sheffield steel, with plated handles. Per Knife and Fork

**40c**

**BRITISH ARMY  
MESS TINS**—Lid can be used as frying pan, and container as pot or kettle. Ideal for harvest. Per tin

**25c**

**RIDING REINS**—Genuine British Government, part worn, with two brass buckles. Each

**50c**

**LONG HEEL  
ROPES**—Made of Italian rope, 10 feet long, with long leather strap and buckle used for tethering artillery horses. Each

**40c**

Most Marvellous Bedding Bale in all Canada

## WONDERFUL BEDDING BALE

This is a real opportunity to get genuine British-made bed supplies at a real reduction. Outfit consists of:

2 **BRITISH ARMY ALL-WOOL BLANKETS** in pleasing dark shades.

2 **WHITE BLANKETS** of the best British military long-staple wool, size 72 inches by 90 inches. Weight, 8 lbs.

2 **British-made COTTON SHEETS**, 70 inches by 90 inches.

2 **FLANNELETTE BLANKETS**, 70 inches by 90 inches.

2 **PILLOW CASES**, 42 inches by 31 inches.

Full size **HONEYCOMB BEDSPREAD**, colors, pink or white.

This outfit is a wonderful bargain

**\$22.50**



## English Dubbin

Genuine British Government surplus, best known preparation for preserving and waterproofing boots. Per tin

**5c**

**BRITISH ARMY  
CLASP KNIVES**—With can openers. Made of best Sheffield steel. Each

**55c**

**PURE WOOL  
MITTS**—Navy color. Made of highest quality wool. Per pair

**25c**

**FOOTBALL BOOTS**—Chrome hide, divided toe-cap, sole riveted with brass rivets. As supplied to the leading clubs in England. State size. Per pair

**\$4.50**

**Khaki Cloth  
TROUSERS**

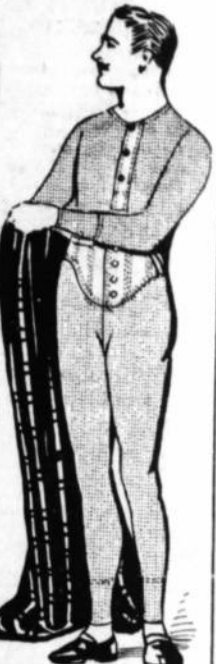
Genuine Government Regulation. Wonderful for wear round the farm. You cannot make a mistake. Per pair

**\$3.35**

**BRITISH GOVERNMENT  
Pure Wool  
Two-Piece  
Under-  
wear**

As issued to H.M. Forces during the war. Made under government inspection from the very finest quality wool, and guaranteed to out-wear several suits of ordinary underwear. It is undoubtedly the best value in Canada today. In fact, we have never seen anything like it for the money. If you want hard-wearing, pure wool, warm underwear for fall and winter wear, this is it. Give waist measurement when ordering. Per suit

**\$2.95**



**MANGER CHAINS, 45c**



Made of the best British steel, as illustrated. Secured by us direct from British Government Surplus Stocks. You cannot make a mistake, at each

**45c**

**DANDY BRUSHES**

**25c**



Every farmer knows the quality of these well-known brushes. Our price, each

**25c**

British Government Officers'

**Trench Coats**

(Four Coats in One)

**\$23.75**

Each



A smart, hard-wearing, all-the-year-round coat, and the most serviceable for country wear. Specially made for British officers, and of the best material obtainable. Makes a splendid winter coat, and in summer the all-wool fleece lining can be detached. State height and chest measurement when ordering. Coat is made of triple-proof, highest quality gabardine, and linings are as follows:

1. Detachable all-wool fleece lining. 2. Oilskin interlining (not rubber, which is perishable). 3. Check lining.

**British Government  
HORSE  
BLANKETS**



Absolutely new, and shipped direct from British Government Ordnance stocks. Warmly lined, and made with two surecings, with brass eyelets. Regularly sold in the West at \$13.00 per pair. Each

**\$3.25**

**HEEL ROPES**—Five feet long, similar to Long Heel Ropes, with slightly shorter strap. Each

**25c**

**SOUTH AFRICAN  
FIELD BOOTS, \$4.90**

Our regular \$5.50 line, but yours for \$4.90. We have sold thousands of pairs this year. Made by British manufacturers for the British Army, of full Kip leather with two single solid butt soles, leather lined throughout. Made for hard wear. Waterproof filling between upper and first sole, double waterproof tongue. Note stamp on sole; no other genuine. No half sizes.



British Gov't **Army Blankets, \$1.65**



Shipped direct from British Army stocks. Sold regularly at \$1.95 each. Indispensable for hunting, camping, threshing and emergency uses in the farm home. Stock up for fall at this price. Each

**\$1.65**

**AMAZING BUT TRUE  
NEW BRITISH ARMY  
RAZORS, 25c**

Complete with SHAVING BRUSH



In case complete, with best quality SHAVING BRUSH. Razors made of best Sheffield steel, most of them hollow ground. Complete outfit. A wonderful bargain. Per only

**25c**

**BRITISH OFFICERS'  
KHAKI FLANNEL  
SHIRTS**



With collar attached, with two pockets, and are ideal for farm wear as they always look well, and will give years of service. State size of collar. Each

**\$2.95**

**All  
Charges  
Paid on  
Orders of  
\$50.00  
Upwards**

Complete with shank 5 1/2 feet long. Halters are new, but slightly soiled. Just a sample of our many wonderful bargains. Each

**35c**

**New British Government  
WEB HALTERS**



We are selling them by the hundreds

## Civilian Suits \$7.95

These suits are creating a real sensation. Nothing like them has ever before been offered in Canada at this price. The control of all clothing by the British Government during the war, and the release by the Government recently of thousands of suits made under government supervision by the highest-class British merchant tailors, are the only reasons for this wonderful opportunity. They are in all-wool tweeds and serges, in pleasing shades and up-to-date styles. Coat has three-button effect, cuffs on pants. Give height, weight and chest and waist measurement.

**SUITS FOR MEN, \$7.95**

In sizes 32 to 38

**SUITS FOR YOUNG MEN, \$7.95**

In sizes 32 to 38



**All-Wool British  
ARMY SOCKS**



Made of highest grade grey wool, and ideal for farm wear. Guaranteed less than wholesale cost. Per pair

**45c**

**Heavy English ALL-WOOL  
HEATHER SOCKS**—In dark shades. Per pair

**40c**

**BRITISH ARMY  
ALL-WOOL  
SHIRTS**

Of natural grey flannel, double-breasted, reinforced at shoulders. A popular line. State size of collar. Each

**\$2.45**

**Genuine British  
Army All-Wool  
Pullover  
Sweaters**



There will be many cold days in the fall when these will be indispensable. Hard wearing and a real bargain. Each

**\$2.95**

**British Government  
Velvet Cord  
Trousers**



As issued to the British labor battalions during the war, and made of the highest-grade hardest-wearing cord material. These cost the British Government \$12 per pair. Sizes 33 to 37. Yours for, per pair

**\$2.95**

**BRITISH OFFICERS'  
SPECIAL  
Grey  
Blankets**

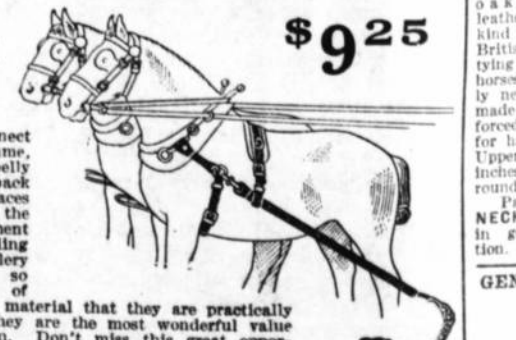
Made of best quality military long-staple wool, beautiful dark grey shade, size 72 inches x 90 inches. Weight, 8 lbs. Regular price \$9.00. Per pair

**\$8.00**

**Sensational Offer of Guaranteed Plowing Harness Set**

**\$9.25**

One of the greatest bargains we have ever offered. Set consists of Four genuine British Government Artillery leather-covered wire-cable traces, with ends to connect to Concord hame, complete with belly bands and back bands. The traces were made by the British Government for use in hauling the heaviest Artillery guns, and are so strongly made of the highest grade material that they are practically indestructible. They are the most wonderful value we have ever seen. Don't miss this great opportunity.



**Big Bargain  
T**

Genuine British ends, size 40 in market at any price. Per pair

**GENUINE BRITISH  
SADDLES**

Sold by us for \$12.50, but reduced to \$11.35. Of outsize value by us. Outfit of genuine British Government saddle, stirrups, and stirrup leathers. Riding Breeches and bit. Tethering Rope only \$11.35. Lay, as we may increase the price before long.

**New British  
CANVAS  
25c**



Absolutely new, soiled. Extra Who would be at this price! Each

**BRITISH GOVERNMENT  
NAVY  
SERGE**

This serge is made of the best material. It is made of dyed with the color is whether exposed or washed in Here's What You Get

2 1/2 YARDS of Man's Suit, Woman's Suit, Frock, or a Suit.

SEVEN YARDS of Woman's Coat, FIVE YARDS of Woman's Dress, SEVEN YARDS of a Man's Suit. Take as many like at, per yard

**NECK STRAPS**

Made of the finest English oak-tanned leather. Same kind as used by British Army for tying mules and horses. Absolutely new. Strongly made and reinforced with ring for halter shank. Upper part 2 1/2 inches wide, with round throats. Part-Worn NECK STRAPS in good condition. Each

**GENUINE BRITISH  
ALL-WOOL  
CARDIGAN  
JACKETS**

These heavy and warm jackets are made from the best British stock. Each

**Your Money Back If not Satisfied**

## JOHN CHRISTIE

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR  
BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS  
LEATHER SUPPLIES

9975 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.



**GENUINE  
BRITISH ARMY  
HEAVY KHAKI  
ALL-WOOL  
GLOVES**

Highest quality. Per pair

**25c**



**E'S**  
**E'S**  
British Manu-  
factured  
Goods

tremendous quantities  
to the Old Country.

in British Government  
**TOWELS**

Government ADMIRALTY TOWELS—  
white Turkish design, with fringed  
25 in. No finer quality on the  
**\$1.95**  
Government ARMY TOWELS—Size 43  
neat striped designs. **\$1.10**  
pair

GOVERNMENT **\$11 35**  
**OUTFIT**



Government  
**ALTERS**  
British  
Government

**Khaki Drill  
Jackets**



Suitable for harvesting  
or for ordinary wear  
round farm. Very strong  
and durable. Made for  
the British Government.  
Sizes 33 to 39. Each **\$1.75**

British Government

**Nose Bags  
65c**



Made of heavy cotton,  
strongly reinforced,  
with ventilators. Ab-  
solutely new. Amazing  
value at, **65c**  
Each

**\$2 45**  
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# Important Notice to Canadian Farmers

The Undersigned Firms hereby notify the  
farmers and general public of Canada that

**Supplies of the Surplus War Stock of  
British Government Harness, Saddlery  
and Leather Goods**

CAN BE SECURED ONLY FROM

**JOHN CHRISTIE**

Sole Distributor in Canada for British  
Government Surplus Leather Supplies

**9975 Jasper Ave. - Edmonton, Alta.**

Under an agreement dated May, 1922, regarding the Canadian selling rights, the **Whole of the Surplus Stock** of British Government Harness, Saddlery and Leather Goods, amounting to **Thousands of Tons**, was **Purchased under a Direct Contract with the British Government Disposal and Liquidation Commission.** These goods were made of the highest quality material, and manufactured under the strictest government supervision, and were secured at such a low price, for spot cash, that they can be sold at prices **far below the cost of manufacture**, thus affording the farmers of Canada an unparalleled opportunity to save considerable money on farm necessities.

## "Uniform Brand" Goods



Mr. Christie is also the sole agent for the Dominion of Canada for the sale of all goods manufactured by **J. Langdon & Sons, Liverpool, England**, and branded with the **"Uniform Brand."** These British-manufactured goods have been exported during the past century to every quarter of the globe, their durability and value is unquestioned, and they carry a full guarantee of satisfactory wear.

Owing to the superiority and consequently high popularity of these genuine British Government Surplus War Supplies, and also of "Uniform Brand" goods, attempts are frequently made to sell American Army Surplus Supplies of manifestly inferior quality as British Army goods, and the buying public are hereby warned accordingly.

*This Advertisement Authorized by and inserted under the direction of*

**JOHN CHRISTIE**

Western Canada's Gigantic All-British  
Mail Order House  
**EDMONTON, ALTA.**

**J. LANGDON & SONS LTD.**

Manufacturers and Export Merchants  
Head Office and Warehouses:  
**LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND**



# School and College Directory

**ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE WHITBY ONTARIO**

Re-Opens  
Sept. 12th, 1923  
Golden Jubilee  
Year, 1923-'24

Courses—Public School to Second Year University. Commercial; Civics; Music—Vocal and Instrumental; Household Science; Art; Elocution.  
Ideal City—Country school, 28 miles from Toronto.

For Calendar and Booklet apply to  
Rev. F. L. Farewell, B.A., Principal

## Manitoba Agricultural College Winter Courses

SESSION 1923-4

- Oct. 9—Third, Fourth and Fifth Year Degree Courses in Agriculture and Home Economics open.
- Oct. 16—First and Second Year Degree Courses in Agriculture and in Home Economics open.
- Oct. 23—Diploma and Short Courses in Agriculture and in Home Economics open.
- Oct. 29—First Engineering Short Course opens.
- Jan. 2—Dairy Short Course for Creamerymen and Buttermakers opens.
- Jan. 8—Second Engineering Short Course opens.

Other Short Courses opening in January:

- The Farmers' Popular Short Course.  
The Bee-keepers' Course.  
The Poultry Short Course.  
The Home Economics Short Course.

For information and application forms write to The Registrar, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

## St. John's College

WINNIPEG

Chancellor—Archbishop Matheson, D.D.  
Warden—Rev. G. A. Wells, C.M.G.

Affiliated with the University of Manitoba

Conducts  
UNIVERSITY COURSES IN ARTS AND THEOLOGY

RESIDENTIAL PRIVILEGES

Michaelmas Term Commences September 20th

Under its direction

## The College School

For Boys (Resident and Non-Resident)

Gives opportunity for

Distinctive Educational Advantages

New Term Commences September 12th, 1923

For prospectus apply: W. BURMAN, Bursar

## The Success Business College, Winnipeg, is a strong, reliable School

Its superior service has resulted in its annual enrollment greatly exceeding the combined yearly attendance at all other Business Colleges in the whole Province of Manitoba. Open all the year. Enroll at any time. Write for free prospectus.

THE Success

Business College Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Not affiliated with any other Business College in Canada

## Sacred Heart

Academy Regina, Sask.

Boarding School for Girls

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

When Writing to Advertisers Please  
Mention The Guide.

## Wisconsin Co-operators Parade

A remarkable parade of fifteen thousand co-operators in Polk County, Wisconsin, is reported in a release of The Co-operative League. The parade was a celebration by farmers of Wisconsin who had united their forces to market crops and buy their supplies co-operatively. It was a thrilling demonstration of the economic power of the co-operative movement in the agricultural community.

The parade was led by co-operative pioneers who had established the first co-operative dairy in the state in 1884. Following the veterans came 500 school children, whose banner announced that "We are one hundred per cent. co-

operators." Buttermakers from one hundred co-operative creameries marched behind a float bearing huge cheeses and churns.

The spirit of the co-operative farmers was summed up in the words of one of the speakers, A. J. McGuire, manager of the Minnesota Co-operative Creamery Federation: "Co-operation means peace. Co-operation is our only salvation in our effort to prevent war. For war and competition breed hate and strife. Co-operation means peace."

While stressing their aim to abolish strife throughout the world, the co-operative farmers have declared war against the profit-making middlemen and merchants who formerly robbed them.

## Moose Jaw College

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

A RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR  
BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

Lower School (Grade 4 and up).  
Upper School (all High School grades).  
Modern buildings, efficient staff, careful supervision, healthful surroundings, organized athletics. Boys desiring it may take "Full Third Class," or the first two years of High School work in one year.

Fees: \$500 for Board and Tuition  
for the full year

SPECIAL FARMERS' COURSE

Students prepared for Business,  
University and Teaching.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 11th

Send for Year Book

Angus A. Graham, M.A., D.D., Principal

## A Home School in Your Midst

Do you know that in your own province there is a school giving just the Academic and Social Training you have been wanting for your daughter? You wish to equip her intellectually and socially to take her place in any sphere of life. Place her, then, at

## St. Alban's College

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

For fuller particulars write to the  
PRINCIPAL or BURSAR for a Prospectus,  
Prince Albert.

## Reward your Western Boys and Girls at

## Alberta College North

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Western Canada's Opportunity School

Public and High School Courses, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Piano, Violin, Organ, Voice, Expression. Correspondence Courses in Academic and Commercial.

35 Teachers. 19,600 Former Students.

Write for information and College  
Calendar.

F. S. McCALL, B.A., Principal

## Columbian College

New Westminster, B.C.

A residential School for young men and young women. Regular Entrance and High School Courses. High School Household Science Course. Bookkeeping and Stenography. Special Courses in Literature and History, in Languages, in Mathematics and Science.

Our Department in Music has had excellent results. Gymnasium, Tennis Courts, etc.

Calendar giving full information sent on request.

A. M. SANFORD, B.A., D.D., Principal

# News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

## Alberta

### Peace River Convention

The Peace River U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association met in annual convention at Spirit River, on August 10, the president W. F. Bredin, presiding.

D. M. Kennedy, M.P., in the course of an address, recounted the efforts that had so far been made to secure additional railway facilities for the district. He was accorded a unanimous vote of confidence.

Approval of the plan to construct a railway line from Grande Prairie to the C.N.R., near the entrance to the Rocky Mountains, was unanimously registered, without prejudice to any other project for immediate railway construction that might be advanced. Another resolution asked for a reduction in freight rates on the E.D. and B.C. railway, which are about 25 per cent. higher than the prairie rates.

A contract pool for wheat was approved, and hope expressed that it would be in operation in time to handle the 1923 crop. A vote of confidence in Premier Greenfield and the provincial government was passed.

### U.F.A. Notes

Unanimously approving the principle of co-operative marketing of wheat, Wainwright local voted to convey to Premier Greenfield, President Wood, of the U.F.A., and the U.F.A. Marketing Committee, "sincere appreciation of their untiring efforts to successfully solve the marketing problems as related to wheat."

At a meeting of Queenstown local, held on August 4, fifty-five per cent. of the members present declared their willingness to sign wheat pool contracts. The feeling was practically unanimous that a wheat pool is urgently needed this year.

The special freight rates on seed rye have been renewed, according to advice received by the Central office from the C.P.R. Division Freight Agent. These rates will be effective August 20, 1923, until October 15, 1923.

The picnic arranged by Namaka local for August 10, netted the sum of \$49.50. Heavy rains on the days previous prevented many from attending, and also made it impossible for the speakers who had been advertised to be present. However, the event was greatly enjoyed by all who were able to attend, and the co-operation of Namaka merchants and the community generally, made possible the satisfactory financial result.

Ingleton local passed a resolution heartily endorsing the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia, and recommending that members purchase fruit shipped by them, exclusively.

The death occurred on August 6, at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, of E. G. Gardiner, late of Coronation. Mr. Gardiner was an active member of the U.F.A., having held the secretaryship of the Coronation Provincial Constituency Association since its formation.

Millerfield local passed a resolution at their last regular meeting, heartily approving of the steps taken by the Central board and the marketing committee, regarding a wheat pool, and pledging their full support in its organization.

Rolling Green local, Retlaw, recently passed a resolution proposing a boycott of foreclosure sales pledging themselves to refuse to buy any goods or chattels or land at such sales, or to assist them in any way

At a recent meeting of Hillside local, M. H. Hemphill was elected secretary, to take the place of M. M. Howes, who was obliged to resign on account of

pressure of private business. This local reports good interest in the organization and favorable prospects.

Chain Lakes local recently passed a resolution "fully approving of the restrictive measures that are at present in force as regards to the security which the loan companies can foreclose on." At the same meeting, the secretary was instructed to write to E. J. Garland, M.P., asking him to give them all possible information regarding the action of the Senate on the railroad estimates.

## Saskatchewan

### The Progressive Coming Immediately

Members of the association will be glad to know that arrangements have been made for the immediate issue of The Progressive, the new association paper, the first number of which will probably be out by the time this notice appears.

In face of the attitude of the daily press of the province towards the contract wheat pool in particular, and the association in general, it was felt to be necessary that this publication should be placed in the hands of the public at the earliest possible date, so that the interests of the farmers may receive that sympathetic treatment which is so necessary, particularly at the present crisis in the marketing of the dominant crop of the province.

The name of the editor, Harris Turner, M.L.A., is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the coming publication and we trust it will receive the hearty support, not only of every member of the S.G.G.A., but also of a large section of the general public.

### Showland's Novel Thanksgiving

The secretary of the Showland local is nothing if not original, and whatever success the local may have—and it will no doubt be considerable—it will owe it very largely indeed to the officer in question, Rud. P. Brausse. In October next, they are to have a Thanksgiving celebration, and the draft program shows the Brausse finger all through, a full twelve hours of sport and enjoyment—and then some.

The welcome to visitors at 9 a.m. is to be followed by a trumpet signal, cannon shot and the saluting of the flag, and this by the singing of O Canada. This will be followed at scheduled intervals by addresses, a boy scout display, sports and games, concluding at 12 noon by a Thanksgiving Service, conducted by the minister. At one o'clock there will be a grand dinner, "in the fashion of our forefathers," around the blazing fire, followed by music and prayer.

At two o'clock the fun will be resumed with sports, boy scout games, races, etc., for old and young, and "funny amusements." At 7 o'clock all will gather round the flagstaff at a given signal for a short service, followed by two minutes' silence, with the flag at half-mast, in memory of the fallen soldiers. Eight o'clock will be the signal for lunch, again around the fire, and at nine p.m. will commence a quarter-mile march to the schoolhouse for a lantern exhibition, music and dancing, concluding with the serving of refreshments; and Mr. Brausse concludes his program with the remark: "We may have a few Indians from the Indian Reserve at Tuxford, nearby, too!" And then he asks for suggestions! ! Anyone who wants to beat this for originality, interest and variety will have to go some.

The prize list includes registered Seager Wheeler wheat, oats, barley, shares in the local co-operative association at \$5.00 each, memberships in the local, a registered boar, a grade boar, a gander, a pair of ducks, and others not yet announced. Anyone who cannot get a few useful hints from this program will surely be hopeless as an organizer.

Continued on Page 14



# Parliament and Foreign Policy

British M.P.'s Want Co-operation of Dominion M.P.'s in Securing Parliamentary Control of Foreign Policy and Treaty Making

**A**N expression of opinion on co-operation between members of the Dominion parliaments and members of the British House of Commons, with respect to parliamentary control of foreign policy, the ratification of treaties and military or other engagements, is invited in a letter addressed to all members of Dominion parliaments and signed by 119 members of the British House of Commons, and which is published in the August issue of Foreign Affairs, of London. The signatories comprise 106 members of the Labor party, 11 Liberals, one co-operator, and one independent, and include J. Ramsay Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, George Lansbury, Philip Snowden, Sidney Webb and Hon. J. M. Kenworthy. Accompanying the letter is the following resolution which it is proposed to introduce in the British House of Commons when a suitable opportunity occurs:

"That in the opinion of this House, no act of war against a foreign state shall be committed directly or indirectly without the consent of parliament; no international treaty whatever shall be ratified until it has been submitted to and approved by parliament; no diplomatic arrangement or verbal or written understanding with a foreign state involving, even indirectly, military obligations, shall be finally concluded without the consent of parliament, and no preparations for co-operation in war between the naval or military staffs and the naval or military staffs of a foreign state shall be lawful without parliamentary sanction, and this resolution shall be communicated to all states with which we are in diplomatic relations and to the League of Nations."

## Letter to Dominion M.P.'s

The letter is as follows:

"A number of members of parliament in Great Britain have for a long time been considerably exercised at the growing usurpation of the existing constitutional safeguards and rules of procedure as altogether inadequate to secure that parliamentary control over foreign policy which is essential in the national interest. We do not look upon this subject as a party question, and do not approach it from that point of view; but as a problem of supreme national and imperial importance.

"We feel that it is likely that the events of last autumn must have created uneasiness in the minds of all thoughtful opinion in the Dominions, when the British government issued an appeal to the Dominions to prepare for war with Turkey. The salient facts were these:

## The Turkish Crisis

"Last September, the British Cabinet, or, more accurately stated (as has since transpired), a section of it, apparently determined to run the risk of war with Turkey. We are not here discussing the merits or demerits of the policy itself, but we point out that neither the British House of Commons nor the Dominion legislatures were given any opportunity of debating the subject, nor were they given any data to enable them to judge of the circumstances which had led to so grave a decision. The Dominion governments were, in-

vited to send contingents to the Near East, without any preliminary warning that the situation was such as these messages indicated. If war had ensued, it would have been a war decided upon by certain British ministers without any sort or kind of national or imperial consultation.

"This is only the latest instance of the dangerous system under which we continue to live, in spite of the experiences of the Empire before and during the Great War.

## Antecedents of Great War

"Without proposing to raise in detail the antecedents of the Great War of 1914, we may point out that certain facts in regard thereto are no longer contestable, nor, indeed, contested. The collection of pre-war official documents published during the past three years from the archives of the Russian, German and Austrian foreign offices, the issue of certain Belgian and Serbian foreign office documents, together with the biographies and memoirs of many statesmen, diplomatic and military and naval authorities, who played a leading part in the Great War, and the researches of historians, have definitely established that:

"(a) Obligations and agreements, both of a political and military and naval character, were entered into by the British Cabinet with the government of France and with the late imperial government of Russia, without the knowledge of the British or of the Dominion parliaments.

"(b) These obligations and agreements, extending over long periods, powerfully influenced the action of British and continental diplomacy.

"(c) Parliament being kept in ignorance of these commitments, and, indeed, being assured that they did not exist, neither the British people nor the people of the Dominions were in a position to know the course of policy which was being pursued in their name, and were, consequently, unable to influence events.

"During the war the same process was in operation.

## A Permanent Menace

"The peoples and parliaments of the Empire were committed without their knowledge to secret obligations towards our Allies which, based as they were upon considerations of territorial acquisition and economic conquest, made a negotiated peace impossible and a peace of reconstruction equally impossible, and led eventually to a political settlement which has kept Europe in a turmoil for the past four years, to the grave detriment of national and imperial interests.

"The signatories of this letter see in the situation here described a permanent menace to the security of the people of Great Britain and of the Dominions, and a source of grave danger to peace and to the unity of the Empire; and we are anxious to know how far you may share our views, and to what extent co-operation might be established between members of the House of Commons and of the Dominion parliaments to deal with it.

"Our policy here is to bring forward, when suitable opportunity offers, a resolution (herewith attached) designed to limit the power of the executive and to increase the power which should properly appertain to parliament in the matter of treaty making and war.

"We, ourselves, are of opinion that the people of the Dominions are equally affected with the people of Britain. Even if a closer contact and working arrangement should become established, as the result of pressure from the Dominions, between the British ministry and the ministries of the Dominions in regard to the conduct of foreign policy, the problem of parliamentary control in each Dominion would still remain unsolved.

"We should be glad to have your views and suggestions on this matter of grave and urgent importance."



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50 foot 6 inch, 4 ply	27.75
75 foot 6 inch, 4 ply	38.95
100 foot 6 inch, 4 ply	49.95
100 foot 6 inch, 5 ply	64.35
100 foot 7 inch, 4 ply	56.50
100 foot 8 inch, 4 ply	68.25
100 foot 8 inch, 5 ply	86.00
120 foot 7 inch, 4 ply	69.50
120 foot 7 inch, 5 ply	83.75
120 foot 8 inch, 4 ply	82.50
120 foot 8 inch, 5 ply	92.50
150 foot 8 inch, 4 ply	110.00
150 foot 8 inch, 5 ply	115.00

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50 foot 6 inch, 4 ply	\$ 24.95
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100 foot 6 inch, 5 ply	55.00
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120 foot 7 inch, 5 ply	75.00
120 foot 8 inch, 5 ply	84.50
150 foot 8 inch, 4 ply	82.50
150 foot 8 inch, 5 ply	105.00
150 foot 8 inch, 6 ply	125.00
160 foot 9 inch, 5 ply	118.00
160 foot 9 inch, 6 ply	142.50

### RUBBER BELTING

2 in., 3 ply, per ft.	.16
2½ in., 3 ply, per ft.	.21
3 in., 3 ply, per ft.	.24
3½ in., 4 ply, per ft.	.36
4 in., 4 ply, per ft.	.40
4½ in., 4 ply, per ft.	.46
5 in., 4 ply, per ft.	.50
6 in., 5 ply, per ft.	.65

### CANVAS BELTING

2 in., 4 ply, per ft.	.18
2½ in., 4 ply, per ft.	.23
3 in., 4 ply, per ft.	.27
3½ in., 4 ply, per ft.	.31
4 in., 4 ply, per ft.	.34
5 in., 4 ply, per ft.	.43
6 in., 4 ply, per ft.	.50
8 in., 5 ply, per ft.	.80

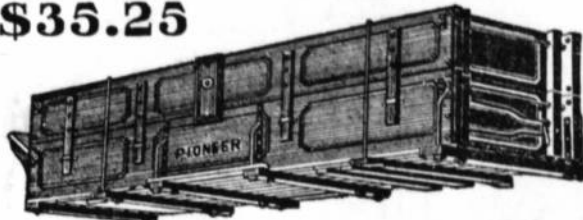
### LEATHER BELTING

2 in. wide, per ft.	.38
2½ in. wide, per ft.	.50
3 in. wide, per ft.	.60
4 in. wide, per ft.	.75
4½ in. wide, per ft.	.90
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6 in. wide, per ft.	1.20
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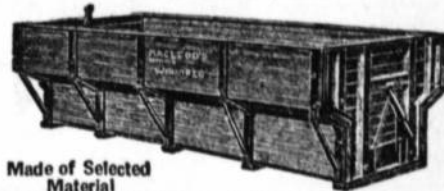
Bottom Boards are tongued and grooved and are one inch thick. Eight Heavy Sills of selected oak or other suitable material on bottom. Double thickness where bolsters rest. Bevel Edge Irons on top of sides and ends. Box Straps ½ in. Side Braces, 4 down rods, 2 on each side. End

rods ¾ in., with spread rods ¾ in. Patent two-piece end gate. Size 11 ft long by 28 ins. deep. 32x291—Grain Box. Wt. 450 lbs. Price \$35.25

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Price, each \$1.65

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MACLEOD'S LIMITED  
WINNIPEG

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EAST OF  
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## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

### Sixteenth Annual Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Company, for the financial year ending August 31, 1923, has been declared by the Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited. Dividend cheques will be mailed on September 1, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 31, 1923.

By order of the Board.  
C. RICE-JONES, General Manager  
Winnipeg, Man., August 18.

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Your dealer has them—or can get them for you.

The Northern Shirt Co., Limited  
WINNIPEG





## News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 12

### Rallies in District 10

There is no lack of interest around Victoria Park, as was evidenced during the series of rallies recently held in District 10, when a good collection was taken up, and the speakers were asked to "come again." This rally was held on July 18, and, considering the condition of the roads, it was well attended. T. Bervin was the chairman, and the meeting was enlivened by community singing.

At Kelvington, on the 19th, the attendance was small in the afternoon, the rally not having been properly advertised owing to the absence of the secretary from the town, but this was compensated for by a full house in the evening. T. Morrow presided in the absence of the president of the local, and gave every one present an opportunity to air his views, so that many misunderstandings were cleared up. A resolution was passed congratulating the executive of the S.G.G.A. on their efforts to get a wheat pool started for the 1923 crop.

At Margo, on the 20th, the speakers

found a good, live local, and the favorable weather and the ideal spot chosen on the shore of the lake drew a good crowd. The program was a spicy one, and included community singing and music by a local brass band. Mr. Smith, president of the local, occupied the chair. Supper was served in the dining hall at the lake, after which addresses were delivered by Mr. Campbell, M.P., of Pelly, and W. H. McKinnon, M.L.A., of Quill Lake.

Rama was the scene of operations on the 21st, when there was community singing, baseball, foot races for old and young, and other sports. Refreshments were served by the ladies. The president of the local was in the chair and the speakers were given every attention.

In addition to the speakers already mentioned, the Central office was represented by Mrs. Burbank, A. Baynton and W. H. McKinnon, county chairman. Mr. Campbell stressed very forcibly the need of a reliable and independent newspaper, and urged every one present to support The Progressive.

### Notes

"I had no trouble," says J. J. Sveinbjornson, of Elfros, in sending in

\$20 to cover ten subscriptions to The Progressive, "in selling the subscriptions contained in my book, as it seems to me that the farmers are dying for a new effort which promises something real." Farmers may cease their dying; the new effort is being made. First, the intensive campaign for membership, carried out as during the present summer as intensively as the weather-man would permit; second, the immediate organization of a wheat pool to market the growing crop; third, the coming publication of The Progressive, to take up the fight for the farmers through the press against their opposing interests.

"Success to the venture from the Hanley boys!" This, and the forwarding of thirty-four annual subscriptions, with the promise of more to come, is the way that Hanley G.G.A., through its secretary, W. Watts, responded to the appeal of the Central association for support for The Progressive, the proposed new association newspaper. If every local will do likewise, or even come within measureable distance of the Hanley total, The Progressive will change from a proposition to a reality in short order.

Among recent subscribing locals are

Ladstock and Elfros, each with ten annual subscriptions; Rosetown, with nine; Sunshine Valley, with eight; Ituna, with six; and Little Woody, with four. Who'll be the next to follow Hanley?

Cobourg G.G.A. is evidently going ahead. E. A. Johnston, the secretary, has just forwarded the sum of \$46 covering fees for 46 members, and "there are more to follow as soon as some more funds come to hand." The membership of this local is already on a par with last year, and only three behind 1921, so that we are looking for Cobourg to surpass its own record in a very short time.

St. Louis G.G.A. has, we believe, topped the list of locals for this year so far as membership is concerned, a recent remittance of fees having raised the membership to 255 adults and 11 junior members, giving a total of 271, as compared with only 37 members for 1922. This shows an increase of more than 600 per cent., which is probably a record, too. "I do not think it possible to increase our membership much further, no matter how much we would like to, but I will do all I can to help," says Allan F. Grims, the secretary. If every local in the province would go and do likewise!

F. G. Gane, secretary of the Northam local, at Chaplin, reports a membership of 42 for the present year. This is a big gain on last year's membership, which was only 11 all told. This has been done in spite of stringent financial conditions which affect Chaplin in common with most other parts of the province. Congratulations to the officers and committee.

### Troubles of B.C. Fruit Growers

British Columbia fruit growers, according to dispatches from Ottawa, are urging the government to enforce the anti-dumping clause of the tariff act against importations of fruit, especially apricots and peaches, from the United States. The B.C. growers claim that the prairie markets are being flooded with fruit from across the line at prices with which it is impossible for them to compete, and which are dumping prices, that is, prices below those prevailing in the domestic market of the exporting country, and that the B.C. fruit business is being seriously injured in consequence of this dumping.

A few months ago the B.C. fruit growers organized the Associated Growers of British Columbia, a fruit pool of big tree fruit, which secured a very large membership. Writing in the Manitoba Free Press, on August 11, S. W. Daffoe says that the organization has not come out well in the marketing of the cherry crop, on account of the high moisture content of the fruit, which made it difficult to ship any distance and keep the fruit in good condition. Many car loads arrived at a prairie destination in bad shape which of course meant loss. "Nature stacked the cards against the selling agency," and as a result the Associated Growers "has intimated that prices will not be satisfactory, while many tons of fruit were not taken from the trees." It is believed, however, that returns would have been much worse had the co-operative marketing pool not been in existence.

In connection with apricots the association has to face the competition to which the attention of the government has been called. It appears that even the Vancouver market has been flooded with fruit from the United States at prices that practically make it unprofitable to put the B.C. product on the market. An appeal has been made to the people of the Pacific province to give preference to home-grown fruit, and it would appear that the appeal has not gone altogether unheeded.

It is also reported in the press that Archie M. Pratt, general manager of Associated Growers, has resigned his position, and has been succeeded by Basil Stewart, second vice-president of the association. Mr. Pratt was formerly general manager of Mutual Orange Distributors, Redlands, California, a position he left to take up that offered him by the newly organized Associated Growers of British Columbia.



## Full Ford Economy

### How Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" reduces friction-heat and wear

**W**HEN a Ford owner turns to Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" he nearly always gets one of the big surprises of his motoring experience.

He finds that the Ford high-speed conditions need not invite frequent overheating. He finds that he never before really knew how little carbon need accumulate in a Ford engine.

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**WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT**  
THE PERFECT GUM LASTS  
MINT LEAF FLAVOR  
THE FLAVOR LASTS

## Wheat Pool Catechism

Continued from Page 2  
Other Grain

Q.—What are "commodity" marketing organizations?

A.—Co-operative associations selling only one commodity, such as wheat, eggs, livestock or milk, or two or three allied commodities such as wheat, oats, and barley.

Q.—Will oats and barley be included in the proposed pool?

A.—Not this year. It is better to do one thing and do it well than to attempt too much and fail in everything. Wheat is the most important crop, but oats and barley could be added another year if desired.

### Pool to Operate

Q.—When will the pool be operating?

A.—As soon as fifty per cent. of the acreage sown to wheat in Saskatchewan is assured to the pool.

### Acreage Required

Q.—Is this large acreage required?

A.—Yes. Experience has shown that all co-operative marketing associations, to be successful, should control a sufficient percentage of the total crop within the area covered by the pool to make them the dominant factor in the market.

Q.—How important is this?

A.—So important that unless fifty per cent. of the acreage is signed up in Saskatchewan there will be no pool this year.

Q.—Why not?

A.—Because the contract between the pool and the individual farmer states that unless fifty per cent. of the acreage is signed up the contract is rendered null and void.

Q.—This means that my signature to a contract is only binding if half the farmers in Saskatchewan sign up along with me?

A.—Yes, if you say half the acreage.

Q.—Why acreage?

A.—Because it is volume of wheat that counts and gives strength to the pool.

### Why a Contract?

Q.—Is this contract enforceable?

A.—Certainly. It would do no good otherwise.

Q.—Why have a contract at all?

A.—Because this is a non-profit organization to market wheat at cost and by dividing responsibility equally among all who participate the organization will be immeasurably strengthened. A contract will hold farmers together and give stability to the pool.

Q.—Are these all the reasons for a contract?

A.—By no means. The contract assures the services of good men, who would otherwise not leave good positions for those of doubtful permanency. Organizations without contracts are risky and usually fail. Contract organizations can finance their operations more easily, borrow money at lower rates of interest and erect warehouses,

elevators, etc., much more easily.

### Term of Contract

Q.—What is the term of the contract?

A.—Five years.

Q.—Why would not a three-year contract do?

A.—Wheat is a non-perishable product, and experience has shown that commodity organizations of this type have longer contract terms than those handling perishable commodities. The long-term contract makes it easier to establish trade connections, makes it worth while for big men to work for farmers instead of for themselves, makes it possible to erect or buy buildings and pay for them within the term of the contract. All experience argues for a long-term contract.

### Association Makes no Profit

Q.—Would not a contract for as long a term as this allow the board of directors to act illegally against the farmer and he would have no redress?

A.—No. If the organization acts illegally the contract is not only rendered unenforceable but the directors may be sued individually.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because the association can make no profit; the stock is only one dollar per share and can carry no dividend.

### Stock Allotted

Q.—Why is stock allotted?

A.—To comply with the law of the province.

Q.—When is this stock paid for?

A.—At time contract is signed.

Q.—Why three dollars, when shares are only one dollar each?

### Organization Expenses

A.—Because two dollars are required for organization expenses

Q.—Can a farmer buy several shares and thus have more votes?

A.—Absolutely not. The principle of one man, one vote will be strictly followed.

### When a Contract is Broken

Q.—Suppose a farmer tries to break his contract?

A.—If he reads the contract carefully he will not try to break it. It is an iron-clad contract.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because it contains a clause whereby the producer agrees that if he tries to break his contract he gives the organization the right to sue him in the courts, and not only collect damages, but make him pay any reasonable attorney's fees incurred in prosecuting him.

Q.—Suppose he continues to sell his wheat outside the pool?

A.—The contract contains a clause providing for a Decree for Specific Performance and allows the organization to secure an injunction preventing the farmer from delivering his wheat to an outsider.

Q.—Suppose a farmer signs a contract two years from now?

A.—All sign same contract, but it will then read for three years since all should expire at the same time.

Q.—Can a farmer deliver part of his crop to the pool?

A.—Decidedly not. He must deliver all or none.

Q.—What about feed wheat?

A.—The contract only applies to such of his crop as he sells. He may retain what wheat he needs for home or livestock.

Q.—How is pooling done?

A.—All wheat of the same grade and quality, delivered to the same place will be paid for at the same price.—Fort William basis.

Q.—Who will establish the grades?

A.—Government grading must be followed, but the management may establish grades of its own within the government standards.

Q.—Why would they do this?

A.—Because all wheat that grades Number 1 Northern may not have the same milling value.

### Time of Delivery

Q.—Suppose it is impossible to deliver when called upon?

A.—No man can be forced to do the impossible. The pool is established to sell at the most profitable time and since it can make no profit for itself, the management would have no object in creating hardship for farmers. At the same time it must be able to market when it can do so to best advantage.

Q.—Can the pool refuse to accept delivery?

A.—No. It must take delivery at any

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time, though if the farmer has storage on the farm he may be asked to keep it there for a time if elevator space is crowded.

Q.—Does the man living farthest from market get the same price as the man nearest to it?

A.—No. Freight differentials are allowed.

Q.—If a farmer who signs a contract wishes to sell his wheat before the pool organization is ready for business can he do so?

A.—He can deliver to anyone he likes until the pool organization announces that it is ready to take delivery.

### Payment

Q.—I understand under the pooling plan the wheat will not be paid for outright. What percentage of the price will be paid on delivery?

A.—A first payment will be made at a fixed price based on the price ruling on the market at the time. This payment will be as close to market values as safety will permit.

Q.—Will the initial advance be the same throughout the year regardless of variation of market price at time of delivery.

A.—Yes.

Q.—When will the final payment be made?

A.—As soon as possible after the close of the crop year.

Q.—Would a crop lien against my crop prevent my joining the pool?

A.—No. You will state on contract the amount of lien.

Q.—If a tenant farmer signs a contract for the wheat grown on the land he has leased this year, and he moves to another farm next year, will the contract hold his wheat?

A.—Such tenant farmer will be obliged to deliver his wheat regardless of where it is grown in the province.

Q.—How would it affect a man who sells his land?

A.—The contract does not follow the land.

Q.—If a man buys land other than he now owns during the term of the con-

tract, will the contract cover the wheat grown on such land?

A.—It will cover his interest in any wheat during the term of the contract.

### Manager to be Appointed

Q.—Who will be in charge of the Saskatchewan pool?

A.—If the Saskatchewan pool comes into effect an executive committee will be elected and the choice of a suitable manager will fall to the lot of that committee. Needless to say the best man procurable will be obtained.

Q.—Last year I applied to the Debt Adjustment Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Regina, for help in meeting my creditors and he now holds a lien on my crop, so that he can make an even distribution of the proceeds of my crop this year. Will that debar me from pooling my wheat?

A.—In this case you must obtain the consent of the Debt Adjustment Commissioner.

Q.—How is the pool organized?

A.—A provincial committee of 22 representing all farm organizations and business interests in the province has taken charge of the initial organization in order to get the pool under way. If the pool comes into effect the province will then be divided into a number of districts and the contract holders in each district will be responsible for democratically electing a director to represent them on the Provincial Wheat Pool Association Board. This board would be responsible for the selection of the Wheat Pool management.

Q.—What will it cost a farmer to market his wheat through the pool?

A.—It will cost the farmer only the actual average rate of expense per bushel of all the wheat handled by the pool.

Q.—Will there be an interprovincial selling agency?

A.—If the necessary acreages are also signed up in the adjoining provinces one centralized selling agency will be established through which all the wheat in the three provincial pools will be marketed.



# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## Support Farmer Companies

The Editor.—Just now the papers are full of talk about establishing wheat boards, wheat pools, etc. The politicians have a great deal to say about it, just because it sounds good to about 95 per cent of the farmers of Saskatchewan, but if it was possible to start a wheat pool tomorrow, the promoters would find they had started at the top of the ladder. Now we have the solution of the wheat producers and farmers' marketing difficulties right at our disposal today, on a sane and solid foundation, with no limit to its development, but not a word do you hear about it from politicians or those vitally interested in it, but I venture to say there will be no prosperity for the western farmer until he gets into this natural union with his fellow farmer and drops this penny wise and pound foolish experiment, which isn't getting him anywhere and never will except into trouble and discontent. The remedy for the present state of farming conditions is found in supporting, not talking, but delivering the goods to two modest companies owned and operated by ourselves. Yet how much do the average farmer know about them or try to know. Their names are the United Grain Growers' Company and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. I would like to ask some statistician to figure out how much would be put into the pockets or distributed among the farmers if the total wheat crop of the West were handled through these two channels. Don't figure merely the handling charges, but lost grades, short weights, mixing, excess dockage, and shrinkage—these would be distributed among the ones who had earned it. By complete support to these companies the handling expenses could be cut one-third. Every bushel of grain I raise will be shipped by one of these companies; no line elevator man will get a chance to make a thief of himself on any grain I grow simply to hold his job, and keep a lot of grain Nabobs riding around in limousines and smoking expensive cigars in Chicago, Minneapolis or Winnipeg. Now, Mr. Editor, you may think this letter unsuitable to print in your valuable paper,

but I ask you to drive this fact home to the western farmers to get their feet on to this sure road to prosperity without delay.  
—H. R. Carson, Glenside, Sask.

## A Farmers' Office

The Editor.—As the wheat board is killed and all the farmers in Western Canada are about to face the largest harvest probably Canada has ever had, most of them expect the price of wheat to be below the cost of production, as it certainly will on the old basis of speculative marketing. We are hearing a lot about a wheat pool now, and I don't see how the wheat pool is going to help the farmers any.

Haven't we got the greatest wheat pool we could possibly have right now? The farmers of Western Canada own every bushel of wheat in Canada. Isn't that pool enough? No, I don't think we need any wheat pool, but I can tell you just what we do need, and that is the one thing that we have never had—an office with an agent and a staff, the same as any other business.

Just imagine a vast company like the farmers of Western Canada producing 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, and they have not even got a sheet of paper or a pen nib, nor a bottle of ink, to look after their business. Now isn't this ridiculous? Think of any other company or firm in business, no matter how small it is, or how poor it is, it always has its office with its staff to look after its own business. But here is this vast company of farmers producing more wealth than any other company in Canada, and they have absolutely no office of any kind. And they do not control the business end of their own business. And that is just where all the trouble lies.

Now, supposing we had three offices, one in Vancouver, one in Fort William, and one in the world's greatest market, Liverpool, England. The Liverpool agent could tell our agents in Canada exactly what our wheat was worth every day by cable, and that would be our price, "the price of wheat on the world's market," is what we would be getting. It would cut the speculators and middlemen out completely, and when

the Calgary millers wanted to buy wheat, instead of them quoting the price to us, our agents would quote the price to them—what they would have to pay—and that would be the price of wheat on the world's market. It would also cut out the Fort William basis, which is no market at all. It is just an excuse. The supply and demand have nothing to do with the fluctuation of Fort William prices. If we have good weather in threshing time and lots of wheat starts rolling into Fort William, the price goes down. If we get a storm and stops threshing for a few days the price goes up, if there is a good rain in Kansas on the fall wheat sown, the price goes down, and when navigation closes it goes down some more. We have no market at all, it is just based on excuses, and we farmers are sick of it. Let us open up our offices and ship our grain to our own agent and get what it is worth.—Gold Soper, Gleichen, Alta.

## Warning the Prime Minister

The Editor.—Anticipating the conference of the British colonies, to be held shortly in London, and, assuming the opportunity, I wish in my small way to advise the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, premier of Canada, to "watch out." Canada is faced with the problem of paying an enormous war debt, and in order to do so we must practice the most rigid economy, and I think every man and woman in Canada will agree with me when I say that the war being responsible for our great liabilities, we, "as a nation," should endeavor to keep out of future struggles. In the last strife, the Great War, as it is known, I was in favor of participating within the limit of our means. I was, however, against taking part to the extent of bringing ruin upon us, as we did. This is why, inasmuch as my personal abilities will permit, I wish to warn the prime minister and his colleagues who will soon cross the Atlantic to confer with statesmen of England.

Mr. Meighen sailed across the seas in 1921. He took part in the Imperial conference, and a report was laid in the House. But I am informed that the report was not a definite one; and I believe I am correct in saying that the Canadian people are altogether ignorant of what went on, and what goes on in these conferences. I am sure the electors of Canada would like to know what was evolved, and, personally, I want to know whether Hon. Arthur Meighen has pledged himself on the behalf of the government to build naval stations here and there, with the view to participating in future wars of the empire. I, myself, wish to uphold the British flag, but I want to do so within the limit of our means and absolutely no more.

Some people are illiterate enough to

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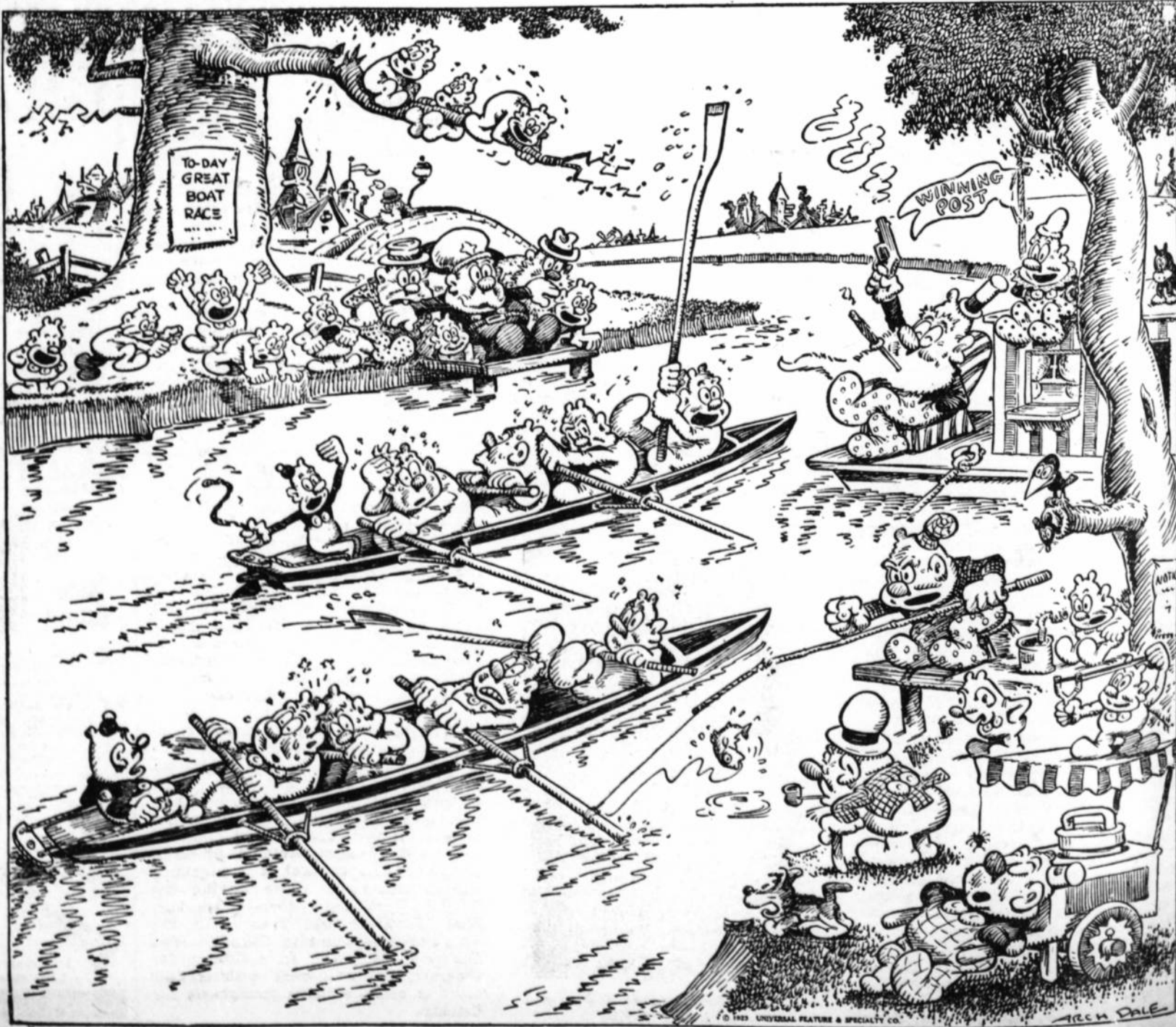
think that Canada should go into every war, as if the enemy would be inclined to run, when they hear of Canadians; surely we do not look that bad. I think the only good that our delegates can possibly do would be to try and get wider markets with all the sister colonies, and try to reach the great dream of Free Trade among all the British colonies, and thereby building a real empire. This would be much better than navy and army contributions.—Hector L. Raberge, secretary-treasurer, Eagle Valley S.G.G.A., Battleford, Sask.

## Need for Loyalty

The Editor.—We farmers do not fully realize as we ought the true value of our farm periodicals, and the great amount of time the staff of such periodicals devote to our interests, yet some of us appreciate although unable to do the justice we would like in writing. Recently we have had placed before us an intelligent means of marketing our wheat. We must be loyal to make this means a success, for by such means the prices will be so stabilized that both producer and consumer will benefit. The farm life is a healthy and invigorating life, where intelligence is used. Let us all cease to grouse, and strive to construct better conditions. The whole of Canada is in sympathy with us and our endeavors, for by our success we increase the welfare of others. I should like to have some of your readers' views on their experience with silos. I have an idea that corn may succeed sunflowers as ensilage, and that corn may be grown on what otherwise would be summerfallow.—Colonist, Lloydminster, Alta.

## THE BOAT RACE ON THE DOO RIVER

The Great Race is over! Doc Sawbones has just fired the pistol and fixed upon a decision. It was a glorious event! In the summer time, the Doo river is calm and peaceful and the water crystal-clear. As soon as the ice has gone, the little Doo Dads begin training for the annual boat race. Many miles up the river the start was made. Doc Sawbones, and Flannelfeet, and Nicholas Nutt were there. Four very stout little Doo Dads manned the oars of each boat. For one boat, Roly was appointed guide and Poly was the coxswain for the second boat. Doc Sawbones said to Roly: "Are you ready, men?" and Roly answered in a very loud voice: "Aye, Aye, sir, we're ready!" Then Doc said to Poly: "Are you ready, men?" and Poly said: "Aye, Aye, sir, we're ready!" then Doc said: "At your oars!" Fired the pistol and away they went with Roly's boat far in the lead. As soon as the boats were off, Doc Sawbones, and Nicholas Nutt, and Flannelfeet, jumped into an airplane and hurried to the "Big bend," where the race was to be decided. When the boats came in sight Doc Sawbones was resting in the shade, seated in a nice cozy chair on the corner of the houseboat. My how the little Doo Dads cheered when they saw that Poly's crew had won! The little Doo Dad with the checked suit thinks Flannelfeet is much too officious. All day long Old Man Grouch had been fishing and never had a bite until the boats came up. He had a fine one on his line, but his line is tangled with the oar, his pole is ruined and the fish is going to escape. He's angry. Too late, Roly sees that his shell is going to jam the houseboat. If it does, Old Doc will be bumped off into the river, and then something else will happen. If Sleepy Sam was awake he could warn Doc and save him from getting drenched.





# The Countrywoman

## Rooms and Moods

SOMETIMES one will find rich kernels in the most unlikely shells. Happening, the other day, upon a book on etiquette, I opened it at a chapter dealing with the influence of the home upon character and manners. There I found a statement that impressed itself upon my mind: "The influence of one's surroundings on one's temper is enormous though the person may be unconscious of the fact. A disordered room gives one a feeling of depression and hopelessness, while a tidy one tends to impart a feeling of restfulness."

That explains the influence of some rooms in the houses of some people. It explained to me the character of the women who lived in certain homes and partly explained the ease with which some women meet the problems which confront them every day.

Most of us understand the effects of gloom and ill temper upon our own characters and their resultant harmful influences upon ourselves and those with whom we are most closely associated. We would like to be happy and sweet tempered all the time, but sometimes the odds seem to be against us and then perhaps we are apt to blame everything else except ourselves. Some of us do not understand just how we can help by changing or making the best use possible of the surroundings in which we find ourselves placed.

I think of a woman who has a little house, situated in a lovely little spot, but the rooms of that house are always in disorder. Nothing ever seems to be in its place, and the work which is still unfinished is always painfully apparent. She is always tired and speaks more often than not in a somewhat complaining tone. I feel sorry for her. I know she has a great amount of work, as most women who do their own work in a farm house have to do. But somehow unless feeling particularly well and cheerful, I would hardly dare risk visiting that home because I find that I come away from it tired both physically and mentally. There is a feeling of depression and hopelessness in that home that is apt to get rather a strong grip on one.

Then I think of another woman who has equally as much work to do, as the first woman mentioned, and with even less to work with. But somehow her rooms are always in order. Everything seems to have a place and to be kept fairly close to its proper place. The furnishings of the rooms are inexpensive, but well chosen to give touches of color and light. Everything is so spotlessly clean that even if you are aware that there are a hundred and one tasks awaiting the busy housewife they are not all staring you in the face at once. Somehow or other they stay in the background of that home while the outstanding impression you get is of the cheeriness and hopefulness of the woman who is at its head. It is a home you are just naturally drawn to when feeling a bit tired or discouraged yourself.

After all this business of housekeeping and homemaking is a task of no mean size, and it takes the best efforts of any woman who attempts it. If the rooms of houses are to play such an important part in determining the moods and the spirit of the people who live in them, then women will do well to study and analyze the effects of the rooms of their homes.

## Preparedness and Threshers

The threshing season is one of dread to many farm women. To me the good-natured hustle and bustle make it a time of pleasure, things seem to be moving and the result of the summer's hard work is being added up. True it is a time of hard work and long hours, but we farm women have that to deal with during the only too short growing season on Manitoba farms, while the long, long winter is coming with plenty of time for calm restful hours.

It is just as easy to cook for a crew of twenty as a crew of ten, if one keeps her wits about her and simply multiplies her own family by three or four as the case may be and plans

accordingly. Plan the work a distance ahead so there will be no churning or washing to be done when the threshers arrive. Just before the threshing season I plan to make up my new supply of towels, tea-towels, sheets and pillowcases, for some are added each year. With this new supply washed and put away in the linen chest there is a plentiful supply on hand and the washing does not need to be thought of.

Bake up a goodly supply of spice-cakes which keep, and are better for standing if properly put away in tins or crocks. There are so many different varieties of drop cakes and cookies that keep well, and it is such a help to have all the cookie jars filled and waiting. Suet puddings are another help for they, like the spice cakes, can be made and stored indefinitely. By making up extra supplies of pickles of all kinds early in the season and canning rhubarb, and also canning the vegetables like peas and beans which are so easily canned, these may be used for a variety. As a rule the peas and beans are over by the time threshers come, and if they are ready in sealers cleaned and cooked they are a wonderful help.

When eggs are cheapest then is the time to put down an extra crock or two in water-glass for use during threshing time and these eggs are splendid for breakfast. What appeals to a hungry man more than a big platter of country cured ham or bacon, as the case may be, and eggs fried or poached or soft boiled, any way at all, as they are as fresh as if newly laid.

A big cooker of oat-meal is ready when they come in for breakfast, and so the men who cannot do without their porridge can have all they wish. The ham and eggs make a pleasant change from those everlasting greasy fried potatoes and cold beef. Mince pies keep well if made ahead of time. Sometimes a dozen or so can be made. Just after the roast is taken from the oven the pies may be slipped in to warm a few minutes, coming out as fresh as if newly made. Another thing that the hungry gang of men delight in is great crocks of baked beans and pork. They like pork and beans for breakfast I found, and by making up several crocks the day or two before the threshers come they really improve with every cooking. Macaroni and cheese is also relished by hungry men and makes a good supper dish when cold meat palls a little.

"But that dish-washing is what kills me during threshing time," one poor woman wails. But that burden may be lightened also. When the dishes are washed in nice sudsy water, be sure and have plenty of hot water on hand—that is the secret of easy dish-washing; also have tea-kettles of boiling water ready. Wash the dishes and stand them on the butter-worker if you own one, if not have the good man fix you a drainer with pine boards. After the dishes are on the drainer or butter-worker, pour hot boiling water over them in large quantities and let them stand. The

tables are set when the dishes have dried themselves, which is shortly if the water was boiling.

Buy bread during threshing time ordering it by the box and keeping enough on hand at all times so it is not too fresh to cut easily. This is a big part of the work taken out of the house at our busiest time. It costs a little more but at such a time the cost is not to be considered if it eases the work in the house. If the men need an extra hand outside during the busy season they do not hesitate to get help, and if the baker supplies that help to the woman, well and good. Anyone who has tried buying their bread, keeping a good supply of both white and brown on hand will never again attempt baking during the threshing season.

Last year I wrote out menus just as carefully as though I were planning a big dinner party. These menus were posted on a hook in my kitchen cabinet and at a glance I could tell what I had planned for that day without taxing my already tired brains to think it over. By writing down all my orders before ordering by phone the meals could be planned more economically than if ordered in the hit and miss way they had been done before. In this way nothing was forgotten, and when the order came it was easy to see if anything had been left out of the order.

During the afternoon when there is a lull in proceedings I prepare my vegetables for the following day, sitting in a comfortable chair and allowing myself to relax as much as possible. The over-worked feeling is not so much the actual labor, but the fact that the housewife is keyed up until her nerves are all tied up in knots and she simply does not relax and rest when opportunity offers.

When I feel my nerves tightening up no matter what work I may be attending, I immediately drop whatever I am trying to do and go out to the front door-step, seat myself, and relax, doing nothing but looking out over our beautiful prairies, for Manitoba in summer times is a place of beauty. It rests you mentally and physically to gaze into space like that. When feeling normal again the work may be attempted once more and goes ahead far more quickly for the short period of relaxation.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

## New Secretary of the U.F.W.M.

It is the pleasant duty of the Countrywoman to introduce to Guide readers, Miss Irene Armstrong, the new secretary of the United Farm Women of Manitoba. Miss Armstrong succeeds Miss Mabel E. Finch, who held the position of secretary for nearly five years, and who won for herself a very high place in the esteem of the farm men and women for her keen and sympathetic interest in the problems of farm people, and for her untiring zeal and enthusiasm for the organized farmers' movement.

Miss Armstrong comes to her new position especially well fitted for the task which she has undertaken. She is a Manitoba farm girl, daughter of R. T. Armstrong, of Moore Park, who can rightly claim to be one of the early pioneers of the province, as he came to Manitoba in 1881. Miss Armstrong has had eight years' experience in teaching, and has taught in both rural and city schools. She has a strong faith in the power of organization to solve the economic problems which confront farm people, and to better the social life of rural communities.

The place and value of women's counsel and assistance in immigration work is steadily winning a wider recognition by Canadian officials. Miss Helen Davidson, who is well known in Manitoba for her work as provincial secretary of the Canadian Girls in Training, has recently been appointed an officer in the Federal Department of Immigration and Colonization. Since leaving the C.G.I.T. work about three years ago, Miss Davidson has been with the Employment Service in Canada. Miss Davidson will leave from Ottawa for Glasgow, and will work with officials there to select suitable immigrants for Canada.



MISS IRENE ARMSTRONG  
Secretary, U.F.W.M.

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**FARM TRACTORS AND SHEAF LOADERS** at a bargain—A limited number of Happy Farmer tractors and Jackson sheaf loaders may be purchased cheaply. Most of this machinery is new and will be sold at a very low price. Reasonable terms to responsible purchasers. Write immediately for particulars if you are interested. W. J. Savage, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Saskatoon, Sask. 31-5

**PISTON RINGS BY PARCEL POST. QUICK** seating piston rings for your tractor, stationary engine or car. All sizes to 4-in., 40 cents each; 5-in., 60 cents each; other sizes proportionately. Will stop oil pumping and seal immediately. Sent, post paid, C.O.D. Cadman & Co., Atkins Bldg., Winnipeg. 34-9

**SELLING—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, RED** River special separator, complete, good running order, \$800; 15-H.P. portable gas engine, I.H. Co., suitable to drive small separator, good order, \$250; three-furrow, 12-inch gang plow (horses) good order, extra shares, \$150. Abram Grobb, Treherne, Man. 34-2

**\$150 TO \$250 CASH (DEPENDENT UPON CON-** dition) will buy a 12-25 H.P. Townsend twin cylinder tractor, second-hand. Well worth many times this price, but we are clearing out our stock. Engines can be seen at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. Address nearest branch. The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company Limited.

**SELLING—PORT HURON STEAM ENGINE, 26-** H.P., and Case separator, 36-55 cylinder, complete with belts, two water tanks and caboose on truck. All in good running order. \$1,800 for quick sale. Address enquiries to The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Edmonton, Alta. 35-2

**SACRIFICE SALE—24-40 NEW RACINE** separator, 15-30 Har-Parr tractor, complete with all belts and tools, \$1,000 or \$550 each. Have five days to thresh before sale. Handies between 800 and 1,100 per day. Cost \$3,500 in 1920. Sheldrake Bros., Duchesne, Alta. 35-2

**SELLING—25-H.P. DOUBLE-CYLINDER** Rumely steam engine, with full field equipment. Splendid boiler. Minor repairs only required. Price, \$1,000. Also 12-20 oil-pull at sacrifice. Harvey Smith, Bassano, Alta. 35-5

**CYLINDER GRINDING AND REBORING FOR** every make of car or tractor. We have "The Simplicity" machine. Its work is faultless. That's why we positively guarantee every job. J. Drever's Auto Machine Shop, 462 Balmoral, Winnipeg. 26-9

**FOR QUICK SALE—16 H.P. WATERLOO** steam traction engine, 28-42 Waterloo separator, fully belted, water tank, tank pump. Cash \$725, or terms arranged. T. G. Howe, Angusville, Man. 35-2

**SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, 36-60** White separator, run 17 days, 25-H.P. Reeves cross compound engine; seven breaker bottom Cockshutt plows; cook and bunk cars; water tank. W. R. Cooper, Meyronne, Sask. 35-4

**BARGAIN—30-60 OIL-PULL, READY TO WORK,** \$1,300; new Garden City feeder, \$275; old Gaar Scott separator, for repairs, \$150; drive belt, \$40; 10-bottom Cockshutt breaker, \$150. Third cash, terms or cattle. W. Florence, Valer, Sask. 35-5

**SELLING—GIBALTAR 4-7-100 THRESHER** belt, nearly new, \$50. Sell or exchange for stock or small separator, Big Four, rebuilt by makers, ready to turn separator. What offers? Box 172A, Rosthern, Sask. 33-5

**SELLING—20-35 AVERY TRACTOR AND** plows; cylinders rebored and fitted with new oversized pistons. Snap, \$500. A. Reed, Heward, Sask. 34-3

**WANTED—THRESHER WITH WATERLOO** steam outfit, district to thresh. Will sell outfit reasonable. Box 494, Portage la Prairie, Man. 30-5

**SELLING—FAIRBANKS-MORSE STATIONARY** engine, 15 H.P., good condition, run 40 days threshing, \$350 cash. Emil Anderson, Admiral, Sask. 31-5

**NEW DISC PLOWS, P. & O., COMPLETE** with whiffletrees, two-furrow or three-furrow, \$75, freight prepaid. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 33-5

**SELLING—CASE 32-INCH SELF-FEEDER,** complete for \$50. Eight to 15 dollars will put in first-class for big crop. J. A. Miller, Maple Creek, Sask. 33-4

**FOR SALE—AULTMAN-TAYLOR ENGINE,** 30-60; Red River Special separator, 36-56. Consider smaller separator. John T. Cook, Earl Grey, Sask. 33-3

**SELLING—30 H.P. AVERY STEAM ENGINE** and Red River Special separator. Sell cheap, or trade for smaller gas outfit. K. J. Nybo, Vanguard, Sask. 33-4

**FOR SALE—GAAR SCOTT THRESHING OUT-** fit, engine 25, separator 46-44; sleeping car, two tanks and hose complete. Apply Stack Bros., Asquith, Sask. 32-4

**SELLING—25-H.P., 135 POUNDS PRESSURE** Geiser steam tractor; 12-25 Avery tractor; 24-inch Parsons feeder. Good condition. Snap prices. W. J. Peterkin, Wileton, Sask. 32-2

**SELLING—PIONEER, 30-60, GOOD AS NEW;** Little giant, 16-22, good condition. Both ideal for threshing. Cheap. Sold farm. Ira Payton, Climax, Sask. 32-5

**SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY 25 STEAM EN-** gine, Nichols-Shepard separator, two tanks, first-class condition, \$1,600 cash. Will trade for smaller outfit. A. L. Wall, Stockholm, Sask. 35-2

**TRADE—NEW AYLMER FIVE-TON PLAT-** form scale for heavy wagon, three-bottom horse plow, or what have you? H. Rakow, Galahad, Alta. 34-2

**SELLING—12-25 MOGUL GAS TRACTOR;** 24-40 New Racine separator, Garden City feeder. Good condition. \$1,000 cash. Terms to responsible party. T. Thompson, Box 115, Zealandia, Sask. 35-2

**SELLING—30-60 HART-PARR ENGINE, 36-56** Waterloo separator; also six-furrow John Deere plow, 14-inch, both bottoms. Geo. Armstrong, Plumas, Man. 35-2

**SELLING—JACKSON SHEAF LOADER, USED** 18 days, excellent condition. Price, \$700. Also Avery extension feeder, 24-inch, \$200. Sam Elsler, Manor, Sask. 35-2

**FOR SALE AT BARGAIN—HART-PARR 30-60** engine, George White separator, 36-60, splendid condition. Would exchange for smaller outfit. J. H. Horan, Cheviot, Sask. Phone 88-221. 35-3

**SELLING—J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE** complete, good condition, engine 25-75, separator 40-62, steel. Price, terms upon application. J. A. Little, Jr., Macgregor, Man. 35-2

**SELLING—THREE-FURROW JOHN DEERE** engine gang, nearly new, \$150, Oak Lake. James Milne, Oak Lake, Man. 35-2

**SELLING—24-46 SEPARATOR, THRESHED** four seasons, also 10-20 Titan. A. C. Fuller, Earl Grey, Sask. 33-3

**SELLING—30 H.P. HUBER STEAM THRES-** hing outfit, \$1,000, half cash, balance one year. L. Box 54, Nutana, Sask. 34-7

**FORDSON ENGINE AND COCKSHUTT PLOW** for sale, \$450. F. W. Crawford, Brandon, Man. 35-3

**SELLING—24-40 NEW RACINE SEPARATOR,** Locke and Givens, Kitchico, Alta. 35-2

**SELLING—NICHOLS-SHEPARD 35-115 H.P.** double-cylinder steam engine, ready for work. A. E. Slater, Box 362, Herbert, Sask. 35-2

**SALE, TRADE—TRACTOR, 16-30, READY TO** work; automatic four-bottom plow. Willis, Barm, Sask. 35-2

**WILL EXCHANGE WALLIS TRACTOR, THREE-** furrow Case plow, good as new, for touring car in same condition. J. H. Lennox, Saltcoats, Sask. 35-2

**SNAP—20-H.P. CASE STEAM THRESHING** engine, overhauled, good condition, \$500. Sterling Engine Works, foot of Water Street, Winnipeg. 35-2

**FOR SALE—ONE MASSEY-HARRIS 12-INCH** feed or silage cutter, with six-foot carrier, No. 2, \$65. Herbert Williams, Carmangay, Alta. 35-2

**\$250 TAKES MOODY SEPARATOR, COM-** plete with belts. \$75 for Hamilton engine gang. Ed. Calton, Michichi, Alta. 35-2

**SELLING—25-75 CASE ENGINE, GOOD CON-** dition, new flues. Terms to responsible party. T. Turnbull, 594 Sherburn Street, Winnipeg. 35-2

**SELLING—28-INCH RUTH FEEDER, PRICE** \$50. M. Barnum, Berton, Man. 33-3

**SELLING—HOOVER POTATO DIGGER, NEW** last year, \$150. R. Davis, Glenside, Sask. 33-3

**SELLING—CASE 10-18 TRACTOR, TWO-BOT-** tom plow. E. Garland, Forrest, Man. 32-6

## FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

**THE WISE MAN IS HE WHO BUYS WHEN** the price is low. Farming pays if land is not too dear. The heaviest burden the farmer has to carry is the original price of his land. The present devaluation period is the time to buy—don't put it off until high prices return. Send for our list of farm lands for sale. We have real bargains in every part of the province. We will arrange for you to make inspection. The Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. 31-5

**BEST FARM BARGAIN IN BEST WHEAT** district of Alberta, near good town—640 acres, level, no waste land, 300 acres summerfallow. Price, \$40 acre. Buildings and improvements worth over \$12,000. Never had crop failure. Average wheat yield ten years, 25 bushels acre. Non-resident owner compelled to raise cash. Full description on request. Box 533, Lethbridge, Alta. 35-4

**\$1,000 SECURES LAKEVIEW FARM WITH 13** cattle, team, growing crops, poultry, implements, tools, etc., 80 acres, loamy tillage, pasture, woodland, variety fruit; comfortable house, 75-ft. barn, garage. To settle affairs, \$3,000 takes all, only \$1,000 needed. Details, page 67, illustrated catalog bargains, many states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427 L.E. Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. 35-4

**NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN LANDS FOR** sale. Two improved farms, handy to elevators, and in good shape, one 480 acres, one 376 acres. Also 800 acres good wild land, seven miles east from city, three miles from siding, and several other small improved and unimproved farms. For particulars, write Imperial Bank of Canada, Prince Albert. 35-3

**IF YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN** offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. 30-9

**BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA.** For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 244

**15,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND FOR SALE IN** the famous Carrot River Valley, a district in which the crop never fails; close to school and railroad. Very easy terms to actual settlers. For map, price list and descriptive pamphlet apply to Black & Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-4

**FLORIDA LAND ON EASY TERMS—GOOD** fertile soil, near cities and towns, fine roads, excellent shipping, schools and churches. Write for booklet and statements. Carl Haselton, Hotel Jupiter, Bradenton, Florida. 30-9

**SOUTH AMERICAN LAND, BEST ON EARTH,** for \$1.00 per acre. Time payments. Price will be \$2.50 per acre after September 1. Particulars free. Time is money. Write today. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Ore. 31-5

**FOR QUICK SALE—473 ACRES, GOING CON-** cern, Calgary district, good home, fine horses, select dairy herd, farm machinery. Bumper crop included. Terms. L. W. Barrett, Alderside, Alta. 34-3

**FARMS FOR PRICE OF IMPROVEMENTS** only. Abundance of water, firewood, hay, shelter. Prices from \$700 to \$5,000 per quarter. S. Garson, Ashern, Man. 35-3

**SELLING—480 ACRES, ALL BROKE, WELL** fenced, good water, good buildings, four miles from station, one mile from school. For particulars apply Charles Riches, Gladstone, Man. 35-3

**SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION, 130 ACRES** cultivated, town 1 1/2 miles. P. Barton, Mount Green, Sask. 35-2

**EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY—21 ACRES,** fruit, chickens, dairy, small store, post office. Quick sale snap. Sheppard, Shoreacres, B.C. 35-2

**WILL TRADE IMPROVED HALF, UNITY DIS-** trict, for cattle. Other offers considered. John Goodwin, Tarko, Sask. 35-2

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept 18, Lincoln, Neb. 35-2

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING** farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 35-2

**I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS—** Describe fully and state price. R. A.



**BABY OUTFITS**  
**PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE WORRY.**  
order our special complete outfit. 44 pieces—  
excellent materials—\$15.95. Money refunded if  
not satisfactory. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald St.,  
Winnipeg. 34-13

**GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS**  
**FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.**  
Anderson, Shoemakers, Alta., miner and shipper of  
good quality of domestic coal. 35-14

**PRODUCE**

**Live Poultry Wanted**

Fowl, 6 lbs. and over .....19-20c  
Fowl, 5 to 6 lbs. ....17c  
Fowl, under 5 lbs. ....14-15c  
Broilers, 2 1/2 lbs. and over .....23-25c  
Roosters .....10c  
Eggs, graded firsts .....28c  
Eggs, seconds .....23c

**STANDARD PRODUCE**  
43 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Poultry Prices SEPT. 5, INCLUSIVE**  
Live Hens, in good condition .....15-20c  
If they are large and fat, you will certainly  
receive 20c.

Roosters .....10c  
Turkeys, over 1 year old, in good condition .....15c  
Spring Chickens .....22-25c  
Just depends what size and in what shape they are.  
Ducks and Geese—No Demand at Present.  
All prices live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Write  
us if you need any coops and we will forward  
without delay.

**GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.**  
LUSTED AVENUE, WINNIPEG

**Wheat Pool Makes Progress**  
Continued from Page 2

Elevator Board, prior to a meeting of the pool elevator committee with the representatives of the private elevator companies, which is expected to be held in Winnipeg, next week. While there was no definite decision on the question the discussion with the Co-operative Elevator Company's board indicated that they would be prepared to handle pool wheat on terms which would be fair to both sides. The statement issued by Mr. Musselman, after the meeting stated that there was a friendly discussion of the many problems of the pool, and that the opinions of the directors and the general manager, Mr. Riddell, were freely sought and given on many technical points, such as the methods of storing and handling of wheat how and by whom cash advances should be made, how to make it practicable to return to the farmers obligated to deliver by the wagon load the same price as to the car load shipper, and many other matters.

**Co-op. Advances \$15,000**

With reference to the application of the pool committee for an advance of \$15,000 for organization purposes, the following resolution was passed by the Co-operative Elevator Company's Board, viz.:

"Whereas, believing that a voluntary wheat marketing pool in addition to the existing facilities for wheat marketing might, if properly conducted, prove of value in securing greater returns for the growers, and that therefore the voluntary pooling principal should be given a fair trial, this board did, by resolution passed July 16 last, set aside the sum of \$10,000 for use by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in an endeavor to organize a voluntary wheat pool for Saskatchewan, and, "Whereas, this pooling project has been deferred, and the association is giving its support to and has undertaken financial obligations in connection with initial organization costs of a pooling project not in contemplation when the said grant was passed upon, and,

"Whereas, the association has not expended or drawn upon the major portion of the said grant;

"Now therefore be it resolved, that the unexpended portion of the said grant be cancelled and withdrawn, and that a grant of \$15,000 be hereby made to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Limited, for use in its discretion in placing before the farmers of Saskatchewan such wheat pooling project as in their interests it may see fit to support."

**Articles of Association**  
The memorandum of association, which has been approved by the wheat pool committee provides for a capitalization of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$1.00 each, and also provides that the registered office of the association

shall be located in Regina. It gives power to the association to manufacture, buy and sell flour and other food products manufactured from cereals, also to acquire or build elevators, warehouses, etc., and to hire or charter steamships or other vessels. It provides for the government and control of the company through elected delegates, and for the use of the post card system in their election, and for the election and recall of directors, and for the taking of a referendum of the shareholders.

Constituency chairmen have been advised to obtain as many signatures to the contract as possible at the meetings which are being held in all parts of the province, so as to lighten the work of the sign-up campaign.

**Co-operation With Manitoba**

In view of the possibility that Manitoba might not obtain the signatures of 50 per cent. of the farmers, owing to the late start, W. R. Wood, secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba, wired Mr. McPhail, enquiring whether Saskatchewan would be willing to co-operate with Manitoba in a joint selling agency. In reply to this communication Mr. McPhail wired as follows:

"Principle of inter-provincial selling agency of more importance than percentage of Manitoba's crop signed up for pool. Saskatchewan will welcome Manitoba's co-operation in establishing selling agency for the three provinces."

The first copies of the contract were dispatched by express from the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, on Thursday night, to Saskatoon, where they will be distributed by R. H. Milliken, one of the

supervisors for the northern Saskatchewan district.

**Manitoba**

The following statement has been handed to The Guide by W. R. Wood, secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba:

The board met on Tuesday, the 21st, and dealt with the wheat pool project. There was entire unanimity as to the policy of proceeding at once to secure a co-operative committee representing Manitoba, to inaugurate the organization and to carry forward the activities necessary to participation with the other provinces when a central selling agency is established. With this in view, action was taken at once to form the committee.

During the day consultation was arranged with the government of the province, with the United Grain Growers Limited, and with the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Five members of the board, C. H. Burnell, president; D. G. McKenzie, W. R. Wood, A. J. M. Poole and W. G. Weir, were named to represent the association on the composite committee, and to them was entrusted the task of securing representation from other interests, to make up the number of fourteen or fifteen. The members of this committee at once met and began their work.

It is expected that the full committee will be got together on Wednesday, the 29th, and that it will at once appoint its sub-committees and go forward with the work of actual organization. The committee will have the advantage of the experience of the other provinces in formulating their contracts, and will bend its best energies toward working out plans that will be of permanent value.

**WHEAT PRICES**  
Aug. 20 to 25 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5
Aug. 20	115 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2	94 1/2	84 1/2
21	116 1/2	112 1/2	108 1/2	95 1/2	85 1/2
22	117 1/2	113 1/2	109 1/2	96 1/2	86 1/2
23	117 1/2	113 1/2	109 1/2	94 1/2	84 1/2
24	121 1/2	117 1/2	113 1/2	98 1/2	88 1/2
25	122 1/2	118 1/2	112 1/2	98 1/2	85 1/2
Week Ago	113 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	92 1/2	83 1/2
Year Ago	109 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	89 1/2	78 1/2

bringing from 6c to 6 1/2c, with medium kinds from 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c, and common calves from 2c to 4c.

Hogs have held steady all week, thick-smooths selling at 10c. Today's market is weaker with thick-smooths bringing 9 1/2c, prospects lower.

The run of sheep and lambs has been lighter this week and considerable improvement in price has obtained. Well-finished lambs have brought up to 12c this week, but we are satisfied will sell lower during the next couple of weeks. A large number of association lamb sales will be held during the next couple of weeks and this will have a tendency to overcrowd the market.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers.....	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers.....	4.50 to 5.25
Medium to good steers.....	3.50 to 4.25
Common steers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers.....	4.00 to 4.25
Common feeder steers.....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice stocker steers.....	3.25 to 3.75
Common stocker steers.....	2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers.....	4.00 to 5.00
Medium heifers.....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows.....	3.75 to 4.00
Fair to good cows.....	3.00 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows.....	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows.....	.50 to 1.00
Choice springers.....	40.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	25.00 to 40.00
Choice veal calves.....	6.00 to 7.00
Common calves.....	3.00 to 5.00
Heavy bull calves.....	2.00 to 4.00

**CALGARY LIVESTOCK**

Receipts today consisted of 523 cattle, 149 calves, 219 hogs and 128 sheep. Good to choice butcher steers, \$4.25 to \$5.00; medium, \$3.50 to \$4.00; common, \$2.25 to \$2.75; choice heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.25; fair, \$3.00; choice cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; fair to good, \$2.75 to \$3.15; common to medium, \$2.00 to \$2.60. Good bulls, \$2.00. Choice calves, \$5.00 to \$5.75. Stockers and feeders, good to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Lambs, fair to good, \$11.50 to \$11.75. Hogs, thick smooths, \$10.60; select hams, \$11.66.

**EGGS AND POULTRY**

**WINNIPEG.**—Eggs: This market is higher and dealers report the quality of eggs much improved. Quotations, delivered, extras 28c to 32c, firsts 27c, seconds 20c to 22c. Jobbing extras 34c to 38c, firsts 30c to 32c, seconds 27c. One car of firsts and seconds is reported rolling to Quebec. Poultry: Market quiet, dealers quoting live delivered chickens 25c to 27c, fowl 11c to 18c, cocks 10c. There is no demand for ducks and geese.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: These markets remain practically unchanged except for an advance in the price of extras. Quotations, delivered, extras 23c to 26c, firsts 22c, seconds 16c. In the North Battleford section fresh eggs are reported scarce, prices unchanged. At some points storage stocks are being drawn upon to meet the consumptive demand. Poultry: Quotations, live delivered chicken, 10c to 19c, fowl 10c to 14c, cocks 7c to 8c ducks 14c.

**EDMONTON.**—Eggs: This market is firm and there is a decided scarcity of local fresh. Prices are higher, dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, cases returned, extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 18c. In a jobbing way extras are moving 36c, firsts 32c, retail extras 40c, firsts 35c. Poultry: Dealers are quoting live delivered broilers 16c, fowl 10c.

**CALGARY.**—Eggs: Receipts on this market are practically nil. Demand is fairly heavy and the storage stocks are being drawn upon to supply it. Harvesting operations are interfering with receipts. Market remains unchanged. Poultry: No business reported.

**BRITISH CATTLE MARKET**

Glasgow reports no Canadian cattle sold at that market. Eighty-five Canadian stores sold at Perth on the 10th inst., realized from 10 1/2c to 11c per lb., live weight. The downward tendency reported last week, still prevails, notwithstanding the absence of the usual supplies from Ireland. Best Scotch sold mostly from 12 1/2c to 13c. Two hundred Irish cattle ranged mostly from 10c to 11c, with plain kinds decidedly cheaper.

Birkenhead sold 404 Canadians from 20c to 21c per lb., in sink.

London reports no sales of Canadian sides. English dressed sides sold generally from 17c to 18c per lb.

**BRITISH BACON MARKET**

Prices of Canadian bacon advanced 10s during the week. Leanest and lean, quoted at 115s, prime 110s to 115s, bales 120s. Supplies were light and the demand good. American 86s to 95s, firm. Irish quotations nominal. Danish 119s to 131s. Danish killings estimated at 57,000 head.

**The Farmers' Market**

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 24, 1923.

**WHEAT.**—Close of market today was at the high point for some time. Early receipts of new crop wheat graded poorly and continued damage reports from throughout the three prairie provinces have forced considerable buying in this market. Local sentiment is much two sided since the advance of around ten cents from the low point. Export buying is not very large, and the market advances more on scarcity of offerings than from the other cause. Cash supplies are fairly well dried up and until new crop No. 1 Northern arrives, there will be little high grade wheat available at the present premiums. No. 1 Northern yesterday sold at 18c over October. Today it is quoted at 17 1/2c with No. 2 at 13 1/2c, and No. 3 at nine and a half over October delivery.

**OATS AND BARLEY.**—Prices have advanced sharply during past few days, more especially the oat market which shows a gain of over 3 cents per bushel. Offerings of oats are very light and market advances quickly with little buying. Some new crop barley beginning to move, but not enough coming on the market as yet to cause any pressure.

**RYE.**—Dull and very little interest shown. Prices have improved about one cent in sympathy with advance in other grains.

**WINNIPEG FUTURES**

Aug. 20 to 25 inclusive.	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct. 99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	
Dec. 97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	
May 102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	...
Oats—								
Oct. 42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	39 1/2	
Dec. 39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	
May 43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	...
Barley—								
Oct. 53 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	
Dec. 51 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	
May 55 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	...
Flax—								
Oct. 193 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2	198 1/2	196 1/2	192 1/2	180 1/2	
Dec. 183 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2	189 1/2	185 1/2	182 1/2	172 1/2	
May 188 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2	194 1/2	193 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2	...
Rye—								
Oct. 64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	66 1/2	
Dec. 63 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	
May								...

**MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES**

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.17 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.04 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.10 1/2. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 92 1/2c to 96 1/2c; No. 1 durum, 91 1/2c to 94 1/2c; No. 2 amber, 89 1/2c to 92 1/2c; No. 2 durum, 88 1/2c to 92 1/2c; No. 3 amber, 88 1/2c to 93 1/2c; No. 3 durum, 86 1/2c to 90 1/2c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 85c to 85 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 83c to 84c; No. 2 mixed, 81c to 83c; No. 3 mixed, 79c to 80c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37 1/2c to 38 1/2c; No. 3 white, 36 1/2c to 37 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 55c to 57c; medium to good, 50c to 54c. Rye—No. 2, 63 1/2c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.33 1/2.

**Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur**  
August 20 to August 25, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	RYE
Aug. 20	66 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	207 1/2	194 1/2	163 1/2	63 1/2	
21	67 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	209 1/2	196 1/2	165 1/2	63 1/2	
22	67 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	209 1/2	196 1/2	165 1/2	64 1/2	
23	58 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	209 1/2	196 1/2	165 1/2	64 1/2	
24	63 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	212 1/2	200 1/2	168 1/2	64 1/2	
25	62 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	206 1/2	194 1/2	166 1/2	65 1/2	
Week Ago	65 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	206 1/2	196 1/2	162 1/2	63 1/2	
Year Ago	60 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	55 1/2	51 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	170 1/2	68 1/2	





# ARMY GOODS

AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS  
OF BRITISH ARMY GOODS

PUBLIC SALE OF

## British Army Supplies

Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of genuine British surplus war supplies are being received by us to be distributed to the people of Western Canada at prices that will dumbfound the most hardened bargain seekers. Send your order to the Army and Navy Store, Vancouver, and reap the benefit of this sensational price-cutting crusade. Everyone knows the sturdy wearing qualities of army goods and at the new low authorized prices we are offering this dependable wearing apparel, this sale should create a sensation among economically inclined people of Western Canada.

READ THE PRICES LISTED BELOW:

ORDER BY MAIL

BE SURE OF THE ADDRESS: 40-42-44 HASTINGS ST. W., VANCOUVER. Make Money Orders payable to W. J. Mitchell. WE GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE TO BE JUST AS REPRESENTED. All shipments made same day order is received.



### GLOVES

BRITISH ARMY  
PURE WOOL  
KHAKI GLOVES—  
Sale price ..... **30c**

BRITISH ARMY  
SHEEPSKIN MITTS  
(fur-lined)—Sale  
price only ..... **69c**

### BRITISH ARMY MITTS

BRITISH ARMY MITTS—One finger and thumb,  
as illustrated; buckskin finished horsehide. Worth  
\$2.00  
Now ..... **59c**

### WORK GLOVES

LEATHER PALM CANVAS GAUNTLETS—Gloves  
that cost the government \$1.00 per pair  
Our price ..... **39c**

ALL-LEATHER WORK GLOVE—Gauntlet style.  
A glove that can't be beat.  
Our price ..... **49c**

WORK GLOVES—Reg. \$1.00.  
Now ..... **49c**

### ALUMINUM MESS KITS

Sale  
price ..... **49c**

### ARMY BARRACK BAGS

Army Barrack Bags, made of heavy blue denim,  
suitable for laundry bags and hundreds of other  
uses. Large size  
Now ..... **49c**

ENGLISH NICKLED WIRE SPRING ARM BANDS  
—Worth 25c.  
Now, per pair ..... **5c**

ARMY RED CROSS GAUZE BANDAGE—  
Reg. 25c. Now ..... **8c**

SILK ELASTIC MEN'S GARTERS—  
Reg. 50c. Now ..... **23c**

MEN'S COTTON LISLE DRESS SOCKS—Black  
and colors.  
Worth 35c. Now ..... **19c**

BRITISH ARMY SOX—All wool. Heavy weight.  
Made of finest quality grey worsted yarn.  
Special price ..... **35c**

HANSON'S PURE WOOL ARMY SOX—In Khaki.  
Finest quality.  
Our price ..... **45c**

ENGLISH WORSTED SOX—Pure wool, in heather  
mixture. Popular solid colors. Extra quality.  
Worth 75c. Sale price ..... **35c**

\$1.00 RUBBER BELTS—  
All sizes. Price ..... **25c**

ARMY WEB BELTS—  
Army issue, price ..... **19c**

ARMY WEAR BELTS—  
Army issue, price ..... **19c**

ARMY WEAR BELTS—  
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Army issue, price ..... **19c**

### Special Tent Sale

#### ARMY WALL TENTS



Full line; made of heavy army duck; best quality.  
Prices that don't begin to pay for cost of material.

6 by 8 ..... **\$10.95**  
7 by 7 ..... **\$10.95**  
8 by 10 ..... **\$14.95**  
10 by 12 ..... **\$21.95**  
12 by 14 ..... **\$27.95**

ARMY  
TENTS ..... **\$2.45**



#### ARMY MOSQUITO TENTS

Worth \$10. Large  
enough to cover  
double bed, made of  
extra quality curtain  
scrims, brand  
new. Price ..... **\$2.95**

Mosquito Tents, single bed size. Used. **\$1.50**  
Worth \$6.00, now

#### PYRAMIDAL TENT

16 by 16 feet

Made of 16-oz. Army Duck, double filled, has 4-ft.  
wall. Reclaimed, but in perfect condition. These  
tents cost the Government about \$125 ..... **\$37.85**  
each. Our price, f.o.b. Vancouver ..... **\$44.85**  
Same Tent, brand new ..... **\$44.85**  
(Shipped freight only. Weight about 115 lbs.)

#### ARMY PUP TENTS

Regulation U.S. Army Shelter Tents; light weight  
O.D. waterproof duck. Just the thing for campers,  
children's play tents or covers for machinery.  
Used. Sale price ..... **\$2.45**

New Tents,  
as above ..... **\$3.45**

### SPECIAL

25,000 BRAND NEW U.S. MARINE CORPS  
TUNICS—These coats are strictly hand-tailored,  
form fitting, have 4 pleated pockets and are  
very dressy. Guaranteed Pure Wool Serge.  
Color, dark greenish blue. Can be used for  
work or dress coats. Sizes 32 to 42. Just  
released to us by U.S. Government. Worth  
\$15. Special ..... **\$2.45**  
(Brand new)

#### ARTILLERY HARNESS

Complete Set. Includes pair Artillery traces,  
bridles (double reins, two bits), McEllan saddle  
and all other incidental pieces. **\$16.75**  
Sale price, complete

#### ARMY SADDLES

Complete with Saddle Blanket. Regulation U.S.  
Army Saddle. These are brand new saddles. A  
wonderful bargain. **\$13.75**  
Our price

ARMY RIDING BRIDLES—Double bits. **\$2.95**  
Sale price

#### HAVERSACKS

REGULATION ARMY HAVERSACKS—Large size,  
wide canvas shoulder strap. **75c**  
Sale price  
Smaller size Haversacks. **49c**  
Sale price

#### Reference:

Union Bank of Canada

Address All Correspondence Carefully to:

## ARMY AND NAVY STORE

40, 42, 44 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

WE PREPAY CHARGES ON ALL ORDERS OVER \$50

### ORDER TODAY

Write name and address plainly. State correct  
size and color. If not sure of size, give weight  
and height.

We have satisfied 75,000 Mail Order customers.  
We can satisfy you. Be sure of the address:  
Army and Navy Store, 40-42-44 Hastings St.  
W., Vancouver, B.C. Money Orders payable to  
W. J. Mitchell.

### BREECHES

10,000 PAIR ARMY  
COTTON BREECHES—  
Regulation Class A U.S.  
Army. Suitable for ladies,  
girls, men or boys. Sizes  
26 to 34. Worth \$5.00.  
Sale price ..... **\$1.50**

BRITISH HEAVY BED-  
FORD RIDING  
BREECHES—Brand new.  
All sizes. Worth \$10.  
Sale price ..... **\$4.45**

GENUINE BRITISH  
GABARDINE RIDING  
BREECHES—New goods.  
All sizes. **\$1.98**  
Special



ARMY LONG PANTS—Pure  
Wool Serge Khaki. Sizes 30  
to 35. Original value \$8.00.  
Sale price ..... **\$3.45**

GENUINE ARMY BREECHES—  
Regulation Government serge.  
Guaranteed brand new. Pure  
wool. Sizes 30 to 42. Worth  
\$10. Sale price ..... **\$4.95**

WHITE DUCK PANTS—  
Regulation Navy issue. Extra  
heavy. All sizes. **\$1.95**  
Special

NEW KHAKI BREECHES—  
U.S. Army Regulation. Well  
made. All sizes. Worth \$5.00. **\$2.95**  
Special

CANADIAN OFFICERS' WHIPCORD RIDING  
BREECHES—Buckskin strappings.  
Small sizes. Special ..... **\$5.95**

3,000 PAIR HIGH-GRADE PANTS—In heavy  
tweeds and fine worsteds. All colors and patterns  
Sizes 31 to 44. Regular value to **\$2.98**  
\$7.50. Our price

HEAVY TWEED AND WHIPCORD PANTS—Will  
give exceptional wear. All sizes. **\$3.95**  
Our price

ARMY FATIGUE SLACKS—Heavy weight. All  
sizes. Cuff bottoms. **\$2.25**  
Sale price

### OVERALL PANTS

RENOVATED ARMY OVERALL PANTS—In  
perfect condition. All sizes. **89c**  
Special

### SUSPENDERS

Regular \$1.00 value. For work or dress. **49c**  
Our price

### SPECIAL

Genuine President Suspenders, solid brass  
trimmings, sold everywhere \$1.00. **49c**  
Our price

### RAINCOATS

ARMY PONCHO RAINCOATS—  
58in. x 72in. Fits over head as  
raincoat. Used for ground sheet,  
cover for machinery, etc. Buttons  
together for Shelter Tent. Absolu-  
tely waterproof. **\$1.45**  
Sale price

RECLAIMED ARMY RAINCOATS  
—Wonderful value. Sizes 36 to  
42. Sale price ..... **\$2.45**

BRITISH ARMY SHOE DUBBIN—Worth  
15c. Sale price ..... **5c**



### TUNICS

BRAND NEW ARMY  
TUNICS—All wool. Regu-  
lation Army Khaki serge.  
Sizes 36 to 42. Will give  
all kinds of wear.  
Special ..... **\$2.45**  
at

U.S. ARMY TUNICS—  
Size 32 to 36. For grow-  
ing boys. Fine Wool Khaki  
Serge. Cost Government  
over \$11. Sale price ..... **\$1.25**

O.D. ARMY TUNICS—  
All-wool Serge lined. Fine  
work coat. Regulation  
U.S. Army issue. Sizes  
32 to 38. Sale price ..... **\$1.75**

GOVERNMENT KHAKI DRILL JACKETS—Suit-  
able for harvesting or wear around farm. Very  
durable. Why pay \$1.75?  
Our price ..... **39c**



### UNDERWEAR

BRITISH NAVY UNDERWEAR—Fine ribbed  
worsted, medium weight, spring-needle knit. Shirts  
and drawers. All sizes. **98c**  
Per garment

UNION SUITS—Extra quality, spring-needle knit,  
medium weight. Wonderful finish. Silk-bound  
edges. All sizes. **\$2.25**  
Reg. \$4.00. Sale price

### BLANKETS

PURE WOOL GREY DOUBLE BLANKETS—  
Regular price \$10. **\$4.95**  
Sale price, per pair

EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE GREY BLANKETS—  
All wool. **\$5.95**  
Sale price, per pair

CANADIAN ARMY GREY BLANKETS—Big bar-  
gain. Special ..... **\$2.45**

BRITISH ARMY BLANKETS—Just received from  
England, used. **\$1.45**  
Sale price

WHITE HOSPITAL BLANKETS—Pure Virgin  
Australian wool. Extra quality. **\$6.95**  
Per pair

ARMY HANDKERCHIEFS—Khaki. **10c**  
Each

ARMY HOUSEWIVES—In Khaki kit. Scissors,  
bachelor buttons, safety pins, needles, thread, yarn,  
etc. Worth \$2.00. **15c**  
Sale price

### GILLETTE RAZORS

ARMY GILLETTE RAZORS—With  
blades. Sale price ..... **69c**

ARMY CANTEENS AND CUPS—Regulation style.  
Pure Aluminum. Screw cap with chain on canteen.  
Capacity, 1 quart. **49c**

### SHIRTS

BRITISH MILITARY FLANNEL SHIRTS—Pure  
wool, grey or khaki, attached  
collar. All sizes. Sale price ..... **\$1.95**

HEAVY COTTON ARMY FATIGUE SHIRTS—  
Genuine Government cloth. All sizes. **\$1.50**  
Sale price

### ARMY OVERCOATS

REGULATION ARMY OVERCOATS—Pure wool.  
Reclaimed garments, but will give wonderful wear.  
Sizes 32 to 38. **\$3.95**  
Our price

BRITISH ARMY SHOE LACES—Khaki. **10c**  
Extra strong. Per dozen

### PURE WOOL ARMY AND NAVY UNDERWEAR

50,000 Garments. Union Suits (Combinations).  
Pure virgin wool. Heavy ribbed. Extra quality.  
Sizes 34 to 46. Worth \$6.50. **\$2.45**  
Our price

### SEND CHARGES

All orders from Alberta, Saskatchewan,  
Manitoba and Ontario, must be accom-  
panied with the following amounts to  
cover express and postal rates:

Up to \$10 ..... **.75**  
\$10 to \$15 ..... **1.00**  
\$15 to \$20 ..... **1.50**  
\$20 to \$30 ..... **2.00**  
\$30 to \$50 ..... **2.50**  
\$50 to \$100 ..... **3.50**

Over \$100 we pay charges  
Make Money Orders payable to  
W. J. Mitchell

AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS  
OF BRITISH ARMY GOODS

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